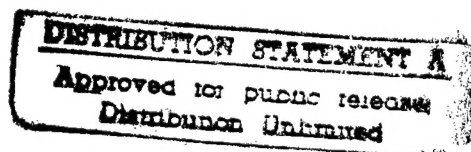


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31 May 1984



China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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31 May 1984

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

U.S. OFFERS 'AIR COVER' TO ARAB GULF NATIONS

OW180312 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] United Nations, 17 May (XINHUA)--United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has expressed deep concern over reported escalating tension in the Gulf area between Iran and Iraq and called on all parties concerned to reduce tension, announced a UN spokesman here today.

The spokesman said, in view of the grave consequences to international peace and security of further widening of the conflict, the secretary-general expected that a sense of international responsibility will prevail.

"The secretary-general stands ready to assist in any endeavour to put an end to this tragic and costly war," the spokesman said.

It is reported that the focus of the Iran-Iraq war has shifted to attacks on tankers taking on oil at each other's terminals. Of the five vessels attacked since 25 April, there are Saudi and two Kuwaiti. Another two Saudi vessels reportedly were attacked by Iraq, and Kuwait has accused Iran of being responsible for the strikes against its tankers.

The NEW YORK TIMES today reported that the United States has offered to provide Arab countries in the Persian Gulf with "air cover" to deal with military threats such as the recent attacks on Kuwaiti and Saudi oil tankers.

CSO: 4000/365

GENERAL

POSITIVE ROLE OF TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS APPEALED

OW191355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] United Nations, 18 Apr (XINHUA)--China today called on transnational corporations to contribute to the overall socio-economic development of developing countries while achieving their own development.

The appeal was made by China's Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations Mi Guojun at the tenth regular session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations held at the UN Headquarters.

Speaking of the present unstable economic recovery in the developed countries, Mi pointed out that "it has not brought about a turn for the better in the economies of developing countries. On the contrary, the ever-increasing protectionist measures taken by the former have created enormous barriers to the export of manufactured goods by the latter. The developing countries are still faced with the plight of stagnation or even decrease in production, underemployment and heavy debts."

In recent years, he went on, transnational corporations' operations had further expanded and their production and sales had become more internationalized than ever. "Many of them possess abundant capital, sophisticated equipment and technology and maintain a relatively high standard of management. Provided that they can promote their positive contribution and limit the negative effect of their activities, they can, through their operations in some developing countries, contribute to a certain extent on the efforts by those countries to produce import substitutes, diversify exports and enhance their scientific and technological capacities and managerial skills."

"It should also be noted, however, that many transnational corporations have served as important tools for maintaining the old international economic relations by acting as a major medium for the developed countries to shift their economic crises or difficulties onto the developing countries," he said.

He charged that some transnational corporations of developed countries, taking advantage of developing countries' disadvantageous position in negotiations and their eager desire to acquire technologies, had ignored their wishes and objectives for technological development. "Some sold them obsolete technologies to pass for advanced ones, or demanded exorbitant prices to seek huge

profits. Others resorted to unfair business practices by imposing harsh terms so that developing countries were prevented from fully using the introduced technologies to achieve better technological capacities and greater self-reliance," he said.

"In the present-day world," he said, "the economies of various countries are inter-connected. In order to seek higher profits, certain developed countries have all along wanted to search for investment markets in those developing countries which have rich natural resources and cheap labor. Some developing countries, out of their desire to develop their national economies, are willing to conduct economic and technological cooperation and attract direct investment from the transnational corporations without comprising their rational sovereignty. Hence such economic activities and relations among developed countries and their transnational corporations on the one hand and developing countries on the other are mutually beneficial."

"Therefore, the signing of bilateral treaties on the protection and promotion of investment satisfies the need of both sides. It should not be interpreted as one asks something from the other."

He also called for the early formulation of a code of conduct on transnational corporations by the United Nations.

CSO: 4000/365

GENERAL

STRATEGIC STUDIES INSTITUTE ON WORLD SITUATION

OW180210 Beijing XINHUA in English 0055 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] London, 18 May (XINHUA)--Little progress was made during 1983 toward ameliorating the marked instability in the world, and the risk of head-on conflicts increased significantly," the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) said.

In its annual report "Strategic Survey 1983-1984" published here today, IISS said "there were more problems and crises during 1983 than any progress towards solution."

It pointed out that with tensions high between the superpowers and widespread regional conflicts, "the risk that dangerous posturing and miscalculation might draw them into direct conflicts increases significantly."

"Some improvement in superpower relations, however slight, is necessary in the coming year if the risk is to be reduced," it stressed.

The IISS experts, however, expressed little confidence in seeing any such improvement at an early date. "Relations have frozen into their worst state since the Cuban missile crisis," and the current crisis "threatens to become a deep, enduring, systemic trough out of which leaders will have great difficulty in climbing in the coming years."

"An election year is rarely a time to expect new initiatives from the incumbent American administration; in the Soviet Union a new man is just beginning his reign, and even if he wants to make major changes, he will need time to consolidate his authority," the report notes.

It said arms control in 1983 had come both "to reflect and to feed East-West confrontation and mistrust," and added that there would be "substantially increased armaments" unless the American and Soviet leaders "demonstrate much more concern to achieve a better general relationship."

Reviewing conflicts in Lebanon, the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, Southern Africa, Central America, Kampuchea and other third world countries, IISS said that no early resolutions are in sight, and peace remains remote for these troubled spots.

With regard to transatlantic relations as a whole, the survey said that discord was far less strident and public in 1983 than in the previous year, even though little progress was made in resolving major issues of contention.

GENERAL

BA JIN TO HEAD DELEGATION TO TOKYO PEN CONGRESS

OW020905 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA)--Ba Jin, a well-known Chinese writer, will head the Chinese delegation to the 47th International PEN Congress in Tokyo on 14-18 May.

The 80-year-old writer, who is chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association and president of the Chinese PEN Center, is guest of honour at the congress, which he has attended before.

During his fifty-year career, he has produced many novels, short stories and essays. His works have been translated into foreign languages.

At the Tokyo congress, Ba Jin will speak on "Literature of the Nuclear Age--Why Do We Write?," the main theme of the congress.

He told XINHUA that literature of the nuclear age need not be pessimistic and was a part of peaceful development: "We must never underestimate the power of the people, for they are inevitably the leading characters of our works." He said he hoped that literature would become a bridge linking the hearts of peoples of all countries.

Liu Baiyu, vice-chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association and vice-president of the Chinese PEN Center, will be deputy head of the delegation. Liu is well known for his reportage and prose. His works reflect the Chinese people's attitude to national development and defence, and also eulogise the struggle waged by the Asian and African peoples.

The other deputy head is poet Zhu Ziqi, who is vice-president of the Chinese PEN Center and secretary of the Standing Committee of the Chinese Writers' Association.

The delegation also includes poet Bi Shuowang, writer Deng Youmei, several of whose works have won prizes, and translator Li Mang, vice-president of the Japanese Literature Institute. Writers from Shanghai and Guangzhou PENs will also attend the congress. The PEOPLE'S DAILY today carries a half page column of articles written by noted writers Bing Xin and Ding Ling and also Ban Jin [as received] greeting the convening of the 47th Congress.

CSO: 4000/365

GENERAL

BRIEFS

UNESCO MEETING PARTICIPANTS--Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--State Councillor Fang Yi met participants of the fifth meeting of the International Working Group on Continued Education for Engineers and Technicians under the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. The four-day UNESCO meeting closed here today. Fang Yi, who is also minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, congratulated on the success of the meeting, the first UNESCO meeting held in China so far. He also expressed the hope that cooperation between China and the UNESCO would continue to be strengthened. Attended by over 30 experts and observers from 11 countries and some international organizations, the meeting was mainly concerned with continued education for engineers and technicians with a view to updating their knowledge. [Text] [OW271234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 27 Apr 84]

CSO: 4000/365

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

REPORTAGE ON FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTS IN PACIFIC

10 May Test

OW102005 Beijing XINHUA in English 1450 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA)--France conducted a "moderate" underground nuclear test at Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific early this morning, according to reports from New Zealand reaching here.

The New Zealand Government monitoring station on the Cook Islands confirmed that a nuclear test "of up to 20 kilotons" had been recorded.

Commenting on the explosion, New Zealand Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs David Thomson said the news that the French conducted another nuclear test at Mururoa, the first this year, will be deplored by all New Zealanders.

He warned the French Government that "it would be a serious mistake to conclude that the protests of all of us in the Pacific need not be taken seriously."

France has conducted about 60 nuclear tests at the French-owned Mururoa Atoll, 5,000 miles northeast of Sydney, since 1975, when it began underground testing.

Ignoring repeated protests by the Pacific rim countries including Australia and New Zealand, the French Government said that testing will go on because France needs nuclear weapons against possible "aggression in Europe."

Second Test

OW141112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1055 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Wellington, 14 May (XINHUA)--France has detonated its second nuclear test device of the year on the Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific, a government seismologist said today.

Dr Warwick Smith, director of the New Zealand Seismographic Observatory, said the blast was recorded Sunday at 0531 [1731 GMT] and was in the 20-kiloton range.

Smith said the test followed the first French nuclear blast of the year three days earlier on the French-owned Mururoa Atoll, about 8,000 kms northeast of Sydney. That explosion was of similar size to yesterday's blast.

France has ignored repeated requests by Pacific rim countries, including Australia and New Zealand, to cease nuclear testing, saying the development of nuclear weapons is vital for French security.

New Zealand has reported 61 blasts at Mururoa Atoll since the French began underground nuclear testing in 1975. The most powerful was measured at 140 kilotons in 1979.

CSO: 4000/364

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

EXPLOSIONS TRIGGER CURFEW IN CHILEAN CAPITAL

OW172047 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Santiago, 16 May (XINHUA)--The Chilean military government today imposed a curfew in the capital, effective as from Friday, which bans vehicle traffic from 1 to 5 a.m.

The curfew order came after 40 bombs exploded in Santiago, Valparaiso, Concepcion and other cities last night, resulting in two children injured and a number of bank buildings and wire poles damaged. The material loss was estimated at millions of pesos (89 pesos equal to one U.S. dollar).

The press here said that the explosions were an "answer" to the ruling military junta which approved an "anti-terrorist law" earlier yesterday to provide for severe punishment up to death penalty to offenders.

Terrorist activities organized by the "Movement of Left Revolution" and a few other groups attempting to overthrow the military government have become frequent in the past year, along with a wave of peaceful protests staged by parties and trade unions for an end to the military rule and a return to democracy.

In one recent case, the subway in the capital here was bombed, causing injuries to more than 20 people. Attacks on high tension electricity towers have blacked out the capital and most of Chile twice this year.

CSO: 4000/361

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC CALLS FOR PROMOTING LEADERS IN REFORM

HK050256 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 5 May 84 p 1

[Text] The Communist Party Central Committee has called for sweeping changes in selecting and promoting cadres, according to a senior party official.

The new accent should be on promoting to leading positions cadres who pioneer reforms, said a high-ranking official at the Organizational Department of the Party's Central Committee.

In the selection of cadres, undue emphasis must no longer be put on practical experience and seniority at the expense of, general and professional knowledge, he said.

Personal relationship and the opinions of individual officials must not be allowed to outweigh majority opinion or the skills needed at any moment, the official added.

How organizational and personnel departments tackle the issue of promoting reformers is an important criterion in judging to what extent these departments support the party's political line, the official told a recent symposium.

He praised the example of Bu Xinsheng, a shirt factory manager who introduced bold managerial reforms at his factory which yielded remarkable results within a few years of the changes.

"Facts have proved that to promote reformers to leading posts according to the principle of making cadres revolutionary, younger, better educated and more competent will rapidly improve the performance of an enterprise, a region or department," he added.

The official called for continued efforts to eliminate "leftist" influence in personnel decisions and promote intellectuals.

"Selecting and promoting cadres is essentially a matter of promoting outstanding representatives of young and capable intellectuals to leading posts at all levels," the official said.

In 1980 Chairman Den Faoping was already pointing out the defects in the existing system. He said that the existing system of cadres' selection and promotion, along with the working style of some cadres in organizational and personnel departments, was hampering the rise of people whose skills were badly needed.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC COOPERATION WITH DEMOCRATIC PARTIES

HK160811 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 84 p 3

[Article by Liu Xiaoping [0491 1420 5493] and Xu Shuang [6079 3642]: "Characteristics and Merits Unique to China's Political System"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Proceeding from the condition of our country, our party, by adhering to the people's democratic dictatorship in which the leading force at the core is the CPC, has long been cooperating and working together with all democratic parties and nonparty personages of all circles in organs of political power. This is one of [the] characteristics and merits unique to China's political system and an important factor in building socialism with distinctive Chinese features.

/The persistence of our party's cooperation with democratic parties and nonparty personages of all circles in organs of political power is determined by the specific historical situation in China and is the result of combining the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice in China./ Old China was a semi-colonial and semi-feudal power in the East and the proletariat shouldered two historical tasks--leading the new democratic revolution to oppose imperialism and feudalism and carrying out socialist revolution. In order to grow in strength and to overthrow the reactionary domination of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism, our party could and had to build an extensive revolutionary united front with the peasant class, the petite bourgeoisie in urban areas, and the national bourgeoisie, all of which cherished aspirations for revolution in varying degrees, and to establish a united dictatorship of several revolutionary classes under the leadership of the proletariat. With victory in the new democratic revolution, the principal internal contradictions became the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie and contradiction between the socialist road and the capitalist road. Thus, the people's democratic dictatorship started to shoulder the task of the transition from the new democratic revolution to socialist revolution and the regime was, in fact, a dictatorship of the proletariat. However, the change did not, in the slightest degree, weaken the foundation of the previous class alliance. The national bourgeoisie and democratic parties had worked together with our party for a long time during the period of the democratic revolution. When socialist revolution came, they came into contradiction with socialism in certain respects,

but they supported the state constitution, showed willingness to accept socialist transformation and the CPC leadership, and cherished something in common with socialism. By applying the fundamental tenets of Marxism to the analysis of our country's history and situation, our party handled the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie which was originally antagonistic as a contradiction among the people, and continued maintaining the united front with the national bourgeoisie and democratic parties, including the united front in the building of the regime. In China, the people's democratic dictatorship, a "special form of class alliance," includes not only what Lenin called the "working stratum of non-proletariat (the petite bourgeoisie, small proprietors, peasantry, and intellectuals), which is large in number" ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 29, p 343), but also the cooperative non-laborers--the national bourgeoisie. This is a great pioneering concept created by the Chinese people under the CPC leadership in line with the condition and revolutionary traditions of our country. With the establishment of the socialist system, the bourgeoisie as a class has been eliminated, and all democratic parties, "which have become a political alliance consisting of a number of socialist laborers and patriotic socialist supporters, are the political forces serving socialism under the CPC leadership" ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 172), and nonparty personages, who are by and large intellectuals, are a part of the working class. Our party's cooperation with democratic parties and nonparty personages of all walks of life in organs of political power, which is built on the new basis of building our country into a socialist modern power, striving for reunification of the motherland, and promoting the struggle against hegemonies in the world, is a comradely, cooperative relationship of the socialist type.

/Our party's cooperation with democratic parties and nonparty personages of all walks of life in the administrative field of our country is different in nature from the bi-partisan system and multi-partisan system in the United States and other capitalist countries in Europe./ Marx once noted: "Oligarchies maintain themselves not by keeping their regime in the hands of a certain group of people without change, but by means of changing them in turn" ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 2, p 399). The bi-partisan system and multi-partisan system in capitalist countries comprise some political parties which are similar in class nature and represent the interests of the bourgeoisie and not the "common interests" of different classes. They come to power in turn and the distinction between a party in office and one not in office only lies in its different methods of protecting the interests of the bourgeoisie. Bi-partisanship or multi-partisanship are just different forms of the bourgeois dictatorship. However, things are different in our country. On the one hand, the CPC is in a leading position and democratic parties and nonparty personages of all walks of life accept the CPC leadership and work for the cause of socialism; on the other hand, the communist party works together with democratic parties and nonparty personages in a form of political alliance and does not believe in the practice of coming to power in turn. Our regime is intrinsically different from the bi-partisan system or multi-partisan system in capitalist countries. Acting as a leading force at the core and subject to the constitution of the state, the communist party works together with democratic parties and nonparty personages, and they supervise each other.

/Our party's cooperation with democratic parties and nonparty personages of all walks of life in the administrative field of our country is not the same as the regime after Russia's October Revolution and the regimes established in Eastern Europe after World War II./ In the course of the February Revolution and the October Revolution, the bourgeoisie and compromising parties (such as the Mensheviks and the Socialist-Revolutionary Party) took the counterrevolutionary road in succession. As a result, the Soviet regime established after the October Revolution consisted of just Bolsheviks (it once absorbed a small number of the "leftist" members of the social democratic party into the government, but this was an isolated instance lasting not more than half a year). With victory in the anti-fascist war, East European countries established one after another their people's democratic regimes which were led by the communist party but included few bourgeoisie political parties. For example, in Czechoslovakia, the National Front government once included bourgeois parties such as the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, the Catholic People's Party, and Slovak Reconstruction Party. In Poland, members of the former Polish government in exile constituted one-fourth of the total members of the people's democratic regime. However, with the support of imperialists, the bourgeoisie and its political parties in these countries resisted socialist revolution. Under such circumstances, the communists could not but break relations with them. However, this is not the case in China. Democratic parties in our country derive from the national bourgeoisie, the petite bourgeoisie in urban areas and intellectuals of these two classes, but they have all along been different from those bourgeois political parties in other countries which are antagonistic to the communist party. Proceeding from the condition of our country, the CPC has at all times treated democratic parties and nonparty personages of all walks of life as its allies. From the period of democratic revolution to the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction and from the democratic regime in base areas to the nationwide people's democratic dictatorship, our party has always persisted in cooperation with democratic parties and nonparty personages of all walks of life. No doubt, this is another clear-cut feature of our country's people's democratic dictatorship system.

/Under the dictatorship of the people's democracy, our party's cooperation with democratic parties and nonparty personages of all walks of life has its unique advantages./ First, such cooperation is a political form which links the new democratic revolution and socialist revolution. It not only ensures the victory of the new democratic revolution, but also assumes the task of the transition from the new democratic revolution to socialist revolution. During the period of anti-Japanese war, in order to unite the strength of all circles to take part in the war of resistance against Japan, our party instituted the "three-thirds system" in the democratic political organs in all base areas. According to this policy, the proportion of personnel in these organs was about one-third each for communist party members (representing the petite bourgeoisie), and for middle elements and others (representing the middle bourgeoisie and the enlightened gentry). During the period of China's war of liberation, our party still persisted in inviting people of all democratic strata to participate in the united front, and the organs of political power in liberated areas--people's congresses and government committees at all levels. Such cooperation in the democratic political organs in the base areas of anti-Japanese war and liberated areas played an important role in uniting people of all our nationalities and striving for victories in the war of resistance against Japan and China's war of liberation. After the seizure of power throughout the country, our party, according

to the specific historical conditions of our country, did not fail to absorb representatives of the national bourgeoisie, democratic parties, and nonparty personages to participate in the work of state organs which were in the nature of proletarian dictatorship. At that time, of 61 members of the central people's government committee, nonparty personages made up 31. In the 32 ministries under the government administrative council, 13 nonparty personages were appointed deputy ministers, making up 40 percent of ministerial posts and 31 were appointed deputy ministers, accounting for 43 percent. Meanwhile, a large number of nonparty personages were assigned to leading posts in the people's political organs of the local authorities at all levels. While maintaining a political alliance with the national bourgeoisie, our party also formed an economic alliance with them. Through democratic methods and the redemption policy and with the participation of the national bourgeoisie in organs of political power, we successfully completed the transformation of capitalist ownership and achieved the transition of the new democratic revolution to socialist revolution. This is a unique creation of the CPC and a great success of China's united front, thus enriching the theory of Marxism.

Second, cooperation with democratic parties and nonparty personages in organs of political power is of prime importance to the building of socialism with distinctive Chinese features. Comrade Zhou Enlai once said: We should not think that the people's democratic united front only serves socialist transformation, it also serves socialist construction. According to the state of our country, the key to the four modernizations lies in modernization of science and technology. To attain it, we must give full play to the role of scientists, technical personnel, and intellectuals in other areas. Among members of democratic parties and nonparty personages of our country, most of them are well educated with scientific and professional knowledge. Non party personages account for more than 70 percent of cadres of intellectual origin in our country. We must promote the pick of these people to leading groups at all levels and give them real power. Only by so doing will they be able to fully display their wisdom and ability and to show their enthusiasm and creativeness in the building of the four modernizations. And through them, we can unite and bring along the broad sections of the masses to make their contributions to socialist modernization. We are now facing a challenge of new technical revolution in the world. This revolution will give a vigorous impetus to social productive forces and bring a new change to social life. To narrow the gap between our country and developed countries in the economic and technical fields at an early date and to expedite the process of socialist modernization, it is essential for us to make further efforts to give full play to the role of nonparty intellectuals and to solve problems in our cooperation with them in organs of political power at all levels.

Third, our cooperation with democratic parties and nonparty personages of all walks of life in organs of political power at all levels is conducive to promoting socialist democracy and strengthening and intensifying the people's democratic dictatorship. Ours was a country dominated by feudalism for a long time. Old China brought to us many feudal, autocratic traditions, but few traditions of democratic legal system. Malpractices such as the patriarchal system, excessive concentration of power, and bureaucratic work style exist in varying degrees in the leadership system of our party and country. This "calls

for supervision within the party and supervision from the masses of the people and nonparty personages over our party organizations and party members" ("Report on Revising the Party Constitution" by Deng Xiaoping at the 8th CPC National Congress). Our party's cooperation with democratic parties and nonparty personages of all walks of life in organs of political power at all levels is a major channel for practicing democratic supervision and developing socialist democracy. To wipe out the malpractices in the leadership system of our party and country, we must also reform the system itself (this is also the most important step). Reforms of administrative structures at various levels constitute a major link in the chain of reforming the leadership system. In the process of structural reforms, organs of political power at all levels have selected and promoted a number of young and middle-aged nonparty cadres (most are nonparty intellectuals), who have both ability and political integrity and are full of vitality, to leading posts, thus stepping up the "four modernizations" of leading groups. The participation of these nonparty cadres in leading groups brings about new vigor to organs of political power through their professional knowledge, methods of thinking and way of working, and also helps overcome bureaucratic work style in varying degrees and push forward the work of various fields.

CSO: 4005/579

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WANG ZHEN PREFACE TO COLLECTION OF WAR REPORTAGE

HK100957 Beijing JIEFANGJUN WENYI in Chinese No 4, 1 Apr 84 p 5

[Article by Wang Zhen [3769 7201]: "Preface to 'War Stage-managed by the Devils'"]

[Text] (Editor's note: The collection of reportage entitled "War Stage-managed by the Devils" will be published immediately, as one of "a series of books of Kunlun literature," by the JIEFANGJUN WENYI Publishing House.)

Commentary on article [Wen Lun 2429 6158]: I seldom write prefaces for other people's books. the JIEFANGJUN WENYI Publishing House plans to publish Comrade Liu Yazhou's collection of reportage and sends me two pieces of reportage entitled "War Stage-managed by the Devils" and "This Is Precisely the Malvinas," which have been published in JIEFANGJUN WENYI. After reading them over, I have written the following paragraphs, as a preface which perhaps cannot be regarded as a "preface."

Some people recommended to me two pieces of reportage entitled "War Stage-managed by the Devils" and "This Is Precisely the Malvinas," and said that they were very well written.

Others have told me that some PLA colleges and schools use these two articles as required reading material for their students, because what these pieces of reportage describe is "tomorrow's war."

We old men fought wars for more than half our lifetime. What we fought were wars of self-defense and honor and were also yesterday's wars.

We have won yesterday's wars. We are still threatened by wars which will be imposed on us by any invaders and we must win them.

These pieces of reportage are indeed worth reading. Do you want to get a picture of "tomorrow's wars"? They are described in this book.

When we have read the book, we find it strange, because we are not familiar with what it describes.

However, we must become familiar with it.

Our enemies are not stupid, and are even quite clever. Anyone who thinks that the enemies are only stupid people is himself stupid.

The world is studying us and we must also study the world. We must understand the world as well as we understand ourselves.

What is valuable in this book is that it tells us this truth.

I recommend this book, because readers may be enlightened by it and thus be vigilant in peacetime.

Twenty-two February 1984

Brief biography of the author: Wang Zhen was born in Liu Yang County, Hunan Province on 11 April 1908. In 1927, he joined the Communist Youth League of China. In that very year, he joined the CPC. He is now a member of the CPC Political Bureau and the president of the Central Party School.

CSO: 4005/579

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ON CENTENARY OF XIE JUEZAI'S BIRTH

HK011351 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 84 p 5

[Article by Xi Zhongxun [5045 0112 8113], Wang Zhen [3769 7201], Song Renqiong [1345 0117 4522], Cheng Zihua [4453 1311 5478], and Yuan Renyuan [5913 0117 6678]: "A Servant of the People, a Model Party Member--In Memory of the Centenary of Comrade Xie Juezia's Birth"]

[Excerpts] Comrade Xie Juezai was a proletarian revolutionary of our party of the older generation, an outstanding social activist, an elite communist party member, and one of the "five Yanan oldsters." He gave his whole life to the Chinese people's great revolution and cause of socialist construction, fighting for national prosperity and the people's well-being until he breathed his last. During the period when the two counterrevolutionary cliques, represented by Lin Biao and Jiang Qing were throwing their weight around, he was tormented with worries over the state and the people and plunged into the depths of despair. Unfortunately, he died on 15 June 1971 at the age of 87.

Today, we join the whole party and the people throughout the country in commemorating the centenary of Comrade Xie Juezai's birth with a feeling of deep respect. [Passage omitted recounting Xie's life history.]

Venerable Xie set great store by the legal system and advocated legislation. He always called for doing things in accordance with law and for the independent exercise of judicial authority by the people's court. He opposed the phenomenon of not following the laws laid down, not being strict in law enforcement, and letting what one says stand for law. He repeatedly pointed out: "Democracy and the legal system are inseparable. Given no legal system, there is no semblance of democracy." "Where an undemocratic style prevails, cadres of good backgrounds can turn into bad ones and into new tyrants." He stressed the need to carry out investigations and studies and to seek truth from facts in passing judgment on cases. He opposed the practice of obtaining confessions by compulsion and giving them credence.

In 1959, Comrade Xie Juezai acted as president of the Supreme People's Court. At that time, court work was subjected to "leftist" influence. Many normal legal procedures were regarded by some people as old laws and subjected to criticism. The normal judicial system was also replaced by the practice of handling cases by launching mass movements. There even appeared such practices

as reporting cases by telegram. Many judicial workers developed the ideological feeling of being "oriented to the left rather than to the right." They did not dare to follow the tried and true general and specific policies laid down by the central authorities. This caused a deterioration in the quality of judgment and an increase in the cases wrongly judged. After venerable Xie joined the Supreme People's court, he resisted "leftist" thinking. Starting with the solution of the problem of reporting cases by cable, he put forth the view that given the examination and approval of cases by cable, all the details of the cases concerned could not be entered into. It would also be difficult to solve any problem that existed. This was an attitude betraying the lack of a sense of responsibility toward the people. This also ran counter to what the law of organization for the court says. He said: "Prudence must be exercised in putting people to death a person has only one head. It cannot be replaced once it is cut off." He decisively asked for instructions from the central authorities, demanding that the system of examining and approving cases by cable be immediately abolished. This very quickly won the approval of the central authorities. The rule calling for reporting cases and submitting relevant files at the same time was put into effect. Venerable Xie stressed that leading cadres, such as court presidents and vice presidents, must personally scan certain files and handle a few cases, so that they could thus have an idea of the problems that existed in the judicial work of the people's courts at all levels. This was a key to the improvement of the quality of judgment of cases. He set a personal example and took the lead in scanning files. This allowed correct judgment to be made on certain major cases of a doubtful and difficult nature. A frame-up lasting 8 years was personally set straight by him, after he discovered it by reading the files. When the "prisoner" with the original verdict reversed, wrote to thank him, he considered that the court did not deserve thanks, having submitted an innocent person to 8 years' imprisonment, and should instead make an apology to the person concerned. He said to the judicial workers: "As far as the number of frame-ups and wrongly judged cases is concerned, there are not many involved. But for the victim of a frame-up, it is not a matter of a percentage. It is a matter of 100 percent. We must properly sum up lessons." He also gave patient and sympathetic guidance to those comrades who had wrongly tried cases, so that they could firmly foster the concept of being fully responsible to the people and understand the principle that "anyone capable of correcting his mistakes is worthy of being called a sage or man of virtue." Venerable Xie's spirit of being absolutely responsible to the people and his down-to-earth style were a source of profound education to the comrades in court circles.

Venerable Xie advocated the practice of energetically carrying out investigations and studies, from top to bottom. He held that this was one of the important conditions for the disappearance of frame-ups, false charges, and wrongly judged cases. Despite his age, in his 4-year tenure he inspected 71 people's courts at the high, intermediate, and basic levels of 18 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions. He spent an average of over 3 months a year visiting various areas to carry out investigations and studies. Some comrades worried about his health and advised him to go out less often on business trips and to drop court work with his title preserved. Venerable Xie disagreed. He said: "In a country like ours, we cannot live off 'titles.' Personally, I also do not need any 'title.' I am practical-minded. Since the party and the people have charged me with a weighty mission, I will give my best until I die." After carrying out

penetrating investigations and studies, he wrote a lengthy letter to Chairman Liu Shaoqi. He gave a detailed report on how court work throughout the country had suffered from interference from "leftism," to differing degrees. He put forth concrete measures that must be urgently adopted to get rid of interference from "leftism." These received the attention and support of the CPC Central Committee. On this basis, the Supreme People's Court in 1962 drafted "Regulations on Certain Problems in the Work of the People's Courts." Concretely stipulated in this document were the procedures that should be followed in judicial work, the principles for law enforcement, the style of administration of justice, the laws that judicial workers must observe, and so forth. A copy of this document was issued to every judicial worker throughout the country. Courts at various levels very quickly returned to normal order. In eliminating interference from "leftism," venerable Xie dared to adhere to principle, and realistically put forth his own ideas. He was worthy of being called a model in legal circles and for judicial workers. His spirit of firmly upholding truth deserves to be imitated and developed.

Comrade Xie Juezhai was a servant of the people and a model cadre. As soon as he joined in the revolution, he took up leadership work. But he led a hard and simple life and never sought privileged treatment or tried to serve private ends. He often said that the old China was "a country of officials," with corrupt officials everywhere. The old China was thus long reduced to a state of ignorance and placed at the mercy of others. He held that a cadre of the communist party is a servant. Such a cadre [?must] consciously rid himself of "the style of an official" carried over from the old society. For Xie's benefit, a country CPC committee specially repaired a section of a highway. On learning this, venerable Xie felt very uneasy. He said: "Purposely fixing the road is not a gesture of respect but one of disrespect to me. On discovering this, people will say that bearded Xie is an official and one assuming airs." He set very strict demands on his sons and daughters and never allowed them to seek special treatment. The masses said in praise that he did not act like the official that he was and was cordial and affable and easy to get along with.

Comrade Xie Juezhai was a man of many accomplishments and had unique views on law and education. He also had genuine knowledge about news propaganda. When he participated in the revolution, he ran a newspaper. With his rich experience, he merged journalistic work with revolutionary work. On his 60th birthday, comrade Dong Biwu praised him in a poem: "A unique career handed down through the family can only find expression in 1,000 poems, with nothing but a single pen, the country is served in a thousand and one ways." But Xie always remained humble and modest and never talked much about himself. At the age of 60, he also wrote the work, "Self-confessions at the Age of 60," strictly subjecting himself to an analysis. He worked and studied hard all his life and lived and learned.

Comrade Xie Juezhai showed concern for youth and never tired of teaching others. He was a model for the younger generation. He said that what he hoped for and welcomed most in his life was to see the younger generation surpass himself. He placed great expectations in the younger generation.

Comrade Xie Juezhai's life was one of being open and aboveboard and one of wholehearted dedication to serving the people. He was an upright man. He never

stooped to flattery and played fair and square with everyone. In the evening of his life, he wrote a poem: "After a journey of 10,000 li, good health remains. After a thousand and one hardships, the gall remains. If there are particles of dust still to be removed, let the heart and the lungs be exposed to examination by others." It can be said that this is a portrayal of Comrade Xie Juezai's life. He never gave up the hope that the Chinese people would lead noble, affluent, civilized, and happy lives. Now, we are striving for national prosperity and fighting for the realization of socialist modernization. The day that venerable Xie strived for all his life will surely arrive. The Chinese people have great respect and love for this dedicated servant of the people and will always remember him.

CSO: 4005/579

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ON WORKERS' STRUGGLES LAST YEAR

HK010800 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 84 p 6

[Article by Zhou Tong [0719 6639]: "Workers' Struggles in the World Over the Past Year"]

[Text] For the working masses in most countries, the past year was difficult and tense. In some countries, workers' struggle was in full swing, demonstrating once again the great strength of the working class. In some others, however, the workers' fight was at a low ebb, reflecting the pent-up bitterness and wrath of the working class and a deepening of class contradictions.

The economic situation in the United States and other developed capitalist countries began to pick up in the past year, but the number of jobless still remained high. Now, there are 9 million people out of work in the United States, while unemployment in Western Europe is still mounting, bringing the total number of the unemployed in the Western World to over 30 million. Such a situation can be ascribed in part to the fact that some countries have not worked their way out of the recession, but the "structural factor" accounts for the problem to a large degree. With the "new technological revolution" going full steam, the so-called "sunset industries"--textiles, steel-making, ship-building, mining and some others--has thrown large numbers of workers into the army of the unemployed.

True, the rising industrial sectors have taken on new workers, but as new technologies such as microelectronics and robots are more and more put in use, large numbers of manual workers and even office workers are sacked. To the workers, the loss of their jobs means not only a drop in their income and even the loss of security of their livelihood, but also the loss of their social status and the eligibility in taking part in social activities, the latter in particular will add unbearable spiritual burden to people. According to the investigations of U.S. sociologists, in the United States, whenever the unemployment rate increases 1 percent, there will be a 4 percent increase in imprisonment, a 5.7 percent increase in murder, a 4.1 percent increase in suicide, and a 3.4 percent increase in persons confined in mental hospitals.

In the past year, because of the shifting of economic difficulties by the developed nations onto the developing countries, the economic situation deteriorated in the Third World except in some Asian nations. And the workers were having a hard time. In Latin America, the economic situation was the worst in 50 years,

the inflation rate rose to 130 percent last year and the number of unemployed and part-time workers accounted for 20 to 40 percent of the total urban labor force. In India, the registered unemployed amounted to 24.7 million. The economic development in African countries was slow. Moreover, following consecutive years of drought, more than 100 million laboring people in some 20 African states have suffered from starvation and malnutrition.

In Europe, the deployment of new types of medium-range nuclear missiles there by the United States and the Soviet Union has further thrown a nuclear shadow over the European people. The United States and the Soviet Union are stepping up their contention in various regions of the world, while the workers and people of those countries and regions concerned are either suffering from slaughters and damages of war or are greatly threatened.

In the past year, the workers' struggle in the advanced capitalist countries was at a low ebb in general, regarding the number of strikes and the loss of labor days involved. However, in face of the austerity policies pursued by the bourgeois governments, which have been cutting social welfare expenditures, and the continued attacks on the workers and trade union organizations on the pretext that the "economy has not yet fully revived," the indignation of the working class broke out repeatedly.

In the United States, the workers' struggle gained more momentum in the past year as compared with the previous year. Workers in many economic sectors started demanding to "seize back" what they had lost during the years of the latest economic crisis. In Western Europe, from France, Italy, Britain and the FRG to Belgium, Spain and other countries, the workers' struggles were on the upsurge, in protest against sacking workers, and in opposition to the economic policies of their governments.

The chief aim in the struggle of workers of Western developed countries is to demand job guarantees. For this, they have proposed in succession, the demand for implementing the 35 hours workweek, and the advocacy of "social supervision" of new technology, and so on.

Workers in the Third World countries have waged staunch struggles in safeguarding national independence, developing national economy, and defending workers' vital interests and the trade unions' legitimate rights. At present, the major demand of workers and trade unions of African and other Third World countries is: To establish an equal, reasonable, and new international economic order in opposing crisis-shifting onto the Third World by developed countries. They called on their governments to formulate correct strategies to develop the national economy, and demanded that trade unions have the right to "participate" in leadership and management. In 1983, trade unions and workers of all trades in India carried on continuous struggles to oppose the government's amendment to the "trade union law," demand wage increases, and fight against lay-offs. The waves of workers' struggles almost spread all over Latin America. The nationwide strike of 9 million Argentine workers precipitated in the process of democratization; national strikes in Chile, Uruguay, and other countries since the military governments took office displayed the great strength of the working class.

Workers and trade unions of various countries continued to condemn superpowers for aggression, expansionist activities, and nuclear armament race. In Western European and other developed countries, workers set off massive antinuclear peace movements. At mass rallies, demonstrations, discussions, and other occasions, hundreds of thousands of workers and their trade unions voiced their anger at the deployment of new-type nuclear missiles by Moscow and Washington. They also combined the antinuclear movement and their demands for disarmament and peace with their struggle for job guarantees.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PLA DAILY STRESSES TALKS IN PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW271115 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] JIEFANGJUN BAO today carries a commentator's article entitled: "It Is Necessary To Lay Our Hearts Bare in Holding Heart-To-Heart Talks."

The article says: In holding heart-to-heart talks, we must lay our hearts bare, be modest and be patient. Of these three requirements, the most important one is to lay our hearts bare.

Laying our hearts bare means that we must talk truthfully, reveal what is in our minds, and not tell lies or talk superficially. It also means that we must be open and aboveboard in expressing our views on people, issues, work, different opinions and so forth. Only when we can really communicate with each other can we do away with misunderstandings, solve problems, enhance friendship, strengthen unity and do a good job in rectifying party organizations and in improving our work. Whether or not we lay our hearts bare is the fundamental factor determining whether or not fruitful results can be accomplished in heart-to-heart talks.

The article points out: It is not at all easy to ask a person to tell what is in his heart without scruples and to really lay his heart bare. This requires that we do a lot of work and exert great efforts. When we want a person to lay his heart bare, we must create a good atmosphere that enables him to air his views freely and truthfully, realizing that he will not be denounced even if he says anything wrong. If mutual trust cannot be established, then to say that we should lay our hearts bare is outright meaningless.

The article stresses: We must take the initiative in laying our hearts bare. Leading cadres who are in higher positions and whose role is decisive in settling problems must in particular take the initiative in laying their hearts bare. They must also take the lead in criticizing themselves, and this self-criticism must be thorough. As the saying goes, no difficulty is insurmountable if we set our mind on overcoming it. Only when we have thoroughly criticized ourselves and really laid our hearts bare can we expect other people to do likewise and talk sincerely. When two parties have done so and are able to communicate with one another without qualms, the objective of heart-to-heart talks can easily be attained.

Comradely consultations carried out on equal footing are also essential for heart-to-heart talks. Equality does not exist simply by saying it does; it must be felt by the other party. This requires us to understand that we are not infallible as if truth is always in our hands. Whenever we have wronged other people of equal or lower rank, we must earnestly examine our mistakes and accept criticism with an open mind. We should also not put on airs or be afraid of losing face. If heart-to-heart talks are conducted in such a way that we act like overbearing educators trying to impose our will on others, genuine exchange of views can never be achieved.

The article says: If we expect two parties to lay their hearts bare, patience is also essential. Generally speaking, the old saying, "if you give a person a peach, you will be awarded with a piece of fine jade," is usually observed in heart-to-heart talks. Sometimes, however, other people may not necessarily want to reciprocate immediately by laying their hearts bare even if you have done so. This is because they want to see whether or not you are really sincere, whether or not you will keep your promise, and whether or not they will not be condemned during party rectification. Moreover, when other people want to bare their hearts, you must allow them to finish talking. This requires us to listen patiently to their opinions--even if those opinions may not be correct or accurate--including all misconceptions and suspicions. When differences cannot be settled immediately, we should try to obtain the other side's understanding and then talk things over after further studying the relevant documents, conducting more penetrating investigation, correcting our mistakes if we have made any, and remain even more modest even though we are right. By no means should we act hastily.

The article points out: Heart-to-heart talks and laying our hearts bare are a restatement and development of a fine tradition in our party's ideological and political work; they also represent an abandonment and rejection of the leftist practices of political movements in the past; they are highly significant for changing the longstanding abnormalities within the party. In the current stage of comparison and examination, a crucial stage of party rectification, it is particularly important for us to do a good job in holding heart-to-heart talks and laying our hearts bare. Holding heart-to-heart talks and laying our hearts bare on a large scale will help in correctly carrying out criticism and self-criticism; in preventing endless quibbling over trifles, old scores and other unprincipled disputes; and in concentrating our time and energy on settling major problems concerning party rectification. After a problem has been resolved during heart-to-heart talks, it should not be discussed again at meetings. When we say that we must put problems on the table we mean that we must solve a problem in an open manner, including by holding heart-to-heart talks and laying our hearts bare; by no means do we mean that every problem must be resolved at a meeting.

The JIEFANGJUN BAO commentator's article concludes: Heart-to-heart talks must be held throughout the process of party rectification. Today, by means of holding heart-to-heart talks, we must clear up any misunderstandings, strengthen unity and create a fine atmosphere for criticism and self-criticism so that the comparison and examination process can proceed smoothly.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JOURNAL ON DISTINGUISHING HUMANISM IN ART

HK101528 Beijing JIEFANGJUN WENYI in Chinese No 4, 1 Apr 84 pp 93-95

[Article by Ma Weian [7456 2956 1344]: "An Important Distinction"]

[Text] The publication of Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article entitled "On the Problems of Humanism and Alienation" is our party's important achievement in the field of Marxist theory. I have profoundly benefited from my study of this article. It reminds me of Lenin in his book entitled "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism": "In terms of its inherent nature, the thinking of the human race is able to provide and is providing us with the absolute truth, which constitutes the sum of relative truth." "If we follow the path of Marxist theory, we will come ever nearer to objective truth (but will never come to its final limit); however, if we follow any other paths, we will obtain nothing but confusion and falsehood."

At the very beginning, Comrade Hu Qiaomu points out in his article the two meanings of humanism: Namely, the humanism as a world outlook and an outlook on history and the humanism as a principle of ethics and a norm of morality. These two meanings are both the same and different, but at present, we should pay particular attention to their differences. Our correct attitude must be: Humanism as a world outlook and an outlook on history is historical idealism, therefore, we must never agree with it; while socialist humanism, which is principle of ethics and the moral norm, in something we should be publicize and advocate and we have long carried it out. [Sentence as received]

I think that this is a very important difference. Through realizing this difference, we can grasp the essential key to the disputes on the problems related to humanism. We must always clearly understand this difference.

In our country, a dispute over the questions related to humanism began a long time ago. However, because we have failed for a long time to make this scientific distinction between the two meanings of humanism, we have failed to upgrade the very satisfactory opinions of some comrades and turn them into theoretical views. As a result, these opinions lack conviction. On the other hand, we also failed to more vigorously refute certain extremely erroneous opinions. Therefore, there has been a kind of contradiction in the minds of quite a few comrades. A large number of facts in our actual life and many fine Chinese and foreign literary and art works show that the mutual help, sympathy and

friendship between man and man objectively exists, is worth praising, and is a kind of pure and lofty feeling. Judging by this, after all, humanism is not a bad doctrine, and it is always better to be humane than to be inhumane. Humanism should not and cannot be negated. However, on the other hand, we find the viewpoint that believes that human nature and humanism is the moving force for the development of human society and that they "enable the entire human race to continue to subsist and make this world of ours become more beautiful and pure" too removed from reality to be true. Or conversely, since humanism is not so all mighty, it is better not to put so much stress on the sympathy and friendship between man and man. Or conversely again, since it is, after all, impossible to make, and we should not make, the relations between man and man devoid of sympathy and friendship, we cannot, in the final analysis, underestimate the role of humanism. In short, concerning the questions related to humanism, we are often confused and in chaos.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article clearly makes a distinction between the two meanings of humanism and expounds on the proves this distinction in light of the historical materialist viewpoints of Marxism. [Sentence as received] This has ended our confusion. This distinction is of great significance for us in justly and forcefully criticizing the humanist world outlook and outlook on history and in justly and forcefully adhering to the socialist humanism which is regarded as principle of ethics.

Since we have made this distinction, our creative literary and art work can boldly describe the mutual help, sympathy, and friendship between man and man in our socialist society. Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article points out that literary and art works should "particularly" publicize socialist humanism. "What we oppose is only the malpractice that literary and art works or comments publicize the humanist world outlook and outlook on history and the malpractice of distorting the history and reality of the revolution and publicizing a theory of human nature transcending history and society. However, we must never oppose the practice of literature and art works reflecting our revolution, our socialist society and the care, respect, sympathy, and friendship that our revolutionaries and laborers show for other people. We must never oppose the practice of literary and art workers concretely and vividly describing, on a revolutionary and socialist stand, genuine human nature, genuine human sympathy, patriotic feelings, sense of justice, and the moral quality and dignity of ordinary socialist citizens."

Comrade Ke Yan has achieved heartening results in this field in his novel entitled "Recover a Lost World." This is a touching book, which really describes the combination of the spirit of socialist humanism and the ideological education of communism, collectivism, and patriotism. It enables the youngsters whose minds have been poisoned by Lin Biao and the "Gang of Four" to distinguish between what is beautiful and what is ugly and between what is good and what is bad, understand the way to pursue and create beauty and gradually embark on a path of behaving as new people who have ideals, are moral and educated, and observe discipline. In this way, they have recovered their youth, which Lin Biao and the "Gang of Four" caused them to lose, and to recover the world they had lost. This book describes the process of how our party members, cadres, and teachers treated the injured youngsters with deep feeling, and how the sympathy

and love originated from their socialist humanism, how they respected them, regarded these youngsters as their brothers and sisters, cleaned out the dust that had polluted their minds and ignited rays of hope for [word indistinct]. In a sense, "recover a lost world" sings the praises of communist ideology and socialist humanism.

There have also been examples of complete failure in our literary and art creative work. I am going to cite as an example the book "Luxuriantly Grows the Grass On a Plain."

Not only is it not an error, but it is also a must to implement the revolutionary humanist principle in treating the enemies who have laid down their weapons and cannot continue to do harm. We also can allow our literary and art works to describe the tremendously great role of the spirit of revolutionary and art works. In fact, this spirit has indeed played an important role in reforming the important KMT party, government, army, and intelligence officials and war criminals. Let us cite a few passages from the long report entitled "Generals Fight Decisive Wars Not Only in the Battlefields" and Aixinjueluo Puyi's "The First Half of My Life," and use their words as examples.

Wen Qiang, a KMT lieutenant general who was formerly deputy chief of staff of the Xuzhou "Headquarters for Encircling Communists," said: "It is far from easy to switch from being antagonistic to being moved and convinced--to embark on turning over a new leaf. It would have been impossible for me to reform, if there had not been the policies that have been formulated in light of the spirit of the proletarian revolutionary humanism, which can be used to transform the world and the people, or if there had not been the fine cadres who have resolutely implemented the spirit of the policies."

Puyi has time and again admitted: "I once thought that it was impossible for me to avoid barbarous maltreatment in a communist prison. However, what I have undergone since I entered a prison was contrary to my expectation. They have not beaten me or called me names but have respected my personal dignity." Communist "prison keepers and generals, all treat me as a man."

This is precisely the revolutionary humanism and is precisely what Comrade Hu Qiaomu called "the basic spirit of humanism that the advanced human race has long been pursuing."

However, it is impossible for us to fulfill this task of reform if we only have this kind of spirit. Two other war criminals admitted when they recalled the process of their reform: "Becoming a truly reformed new person means an initial change in a person's world outlook,... and the magic weapon that brings about this change is by no means anything like a spiritual opium, but is the great truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, which deeply touches, with its magnificent philosophy of dialectics, the innermost part of the soul of everyone who has reformed." "I have not surrendered in the battlefield, but I slowly raised my hands in the ideological battlefield."

It is interesting that at the end of his "The First Half of My Life" Puyi talks about the word "man." He said: "'Man' is the first word that I learned in the textbook 'Three-Character Classics' when I began my schooling, but I never

really understood it in the first half of my life. It is the communists and their policies on reforming criminals that have made me understand today the meaning of this solemn word and become a true man."

These have provided us with sufficient evidence to prove that in the process of transforming war criminals, revolutionary humanism is an indispensable basic attitude. It is absolutely impossible for us to complete this process of reform by relying solely on this spirit."

First, a fundamental condition is to seriously defeat the enemy militarily and to isolate it politically and to bring about a radical change in the comparison of strength in the class struggle at home and abroad. Next, there should be forced labor and study, a series of criticisms and education, and repeated ideological struggle. They are not "men in the abstract sense, but are exploiters and oppressors of the semifeudal and semicolonial society and form part of the "sum of human relations in society." Only through changing this kind of social relation and forcing these people to understand this kind of change can we change this kind of man. In so doing, we should not base our hope on the illusion of abstract human nature and humanism.

"Luxuriantly Grows the Grass on a Plain" entirely distorted history and denies the actual path that our party and army followed in transforming KMT war criminals. Shen Gongqiu was in the Wushun war criminal prison for more than 10 years, but what he underwent there seemed to have no effect on him. He admitted to Du Yefeng's philosophy? She "firmly believes that conscience is a holy water," and that the "holy water of human inherent nature can even melt a piece of iron." And her only magic weapon is the "appeal of the love of a mother and the tender and kind nature of a woman." She regards this as the "hottest moving strength in the world." Du Yufeng is "goddess of love," and "Jesus Christ," and therefore is supernatural. She has no masses of people nor the party around her. On the contrary, the force of destruction from the "holy water" spread by her has filled the entire world. However, a drop of "holy water" cannot maintain the subsistence of the human race or save the world, let alone determine whether or not "holy water" exists. Du Yufeng is a goddess that does not exist in real world. Su Yan, a distorted image of a CPC member, is a subjective product of the author in contrast to making Du Yufeng's image more lofty. As a matter of fact, Shen Gongqiu has not reformed at all; he has a red tint to his skin, but inside he is as rotten as he was before. From this we can see that "Luxuriantly Grows the Grass On a Plain" not only departs from the orbit of Marxism but completely discards the principle of realism.

Perhaps, the desire of the author in writing this book has something confirmable, but because he has confused the distinction that comrade Hu Qiaomu points out in his article, he started from confirming revolutionary humanism as a moral and ethic [word indistinct] but ends in sinking into the quagmire of publicizing and advocating humanism as a world outlook and an outlook on history.

There are similar instances in literature criticism and coment. For example, the feudal fascism of Lin Biao and the "Gang of Four" has entirely destroyed the comradely unity and friendship between revolutionary comrades. It made people suffer from personal insults and trampled on human dignity. It even

wiped out all the ethic and moral relations between fathers and sons, between brothers, and between husbands and wives. Our literary works are allowed to expose the crimes of Lin Biao and the "Gang of Four," and describe the wounds in the hearts of our people. However, some literary comments make the subject and role of these works abstract and uphold that this is a "trend of humanism" and that "the ideal social relations between man and man" is "a social relation characterized by human nature." They hold that pure love can overcome "artificial political gaps." This means that they have switched from confirming literature works that describe socialist humanism and an ethical and moral principle to singing the praise of humanism as a world outlook and an outlook on history. As a result they have given rise to ideological confusion. We should adhere to the thinking and study style of integrating theory with practice and seeking truth from facts. Our literary critics should regard it as very worthwhile to think deeply about and be on their guard against the "frivolous attitude that is divorced from reality and the practice of making empty talk about philosophy" which Comrade Hu Qiaomu criticizes in his article. The "absurd words" in our literary and art comments have precisely been the results of this "frivolous attitude" and "empty talk."

Noticing the distinction between the two aspects of meaning of humanism facilitate preventing two kinds of one-sidedness and carrying out ideological struggle on two fronts in handling the problems related to humanism. If we go too far in criticizing the humanist world outlook and outlook on history and thus deny all humanism, we will aptly commit a "leftist" error. However, if we go too far in publicizing socialist humanism as an ethical and moral principle and thus praise the humanist world outlook and outlook on history, we will aptly commit a rightist error.

CSO: 4005/579

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC JOURNAL ON HUMANISM, MILITARY THEMES

HK110815 Beijing JIEFANGJUN WENYI in Chinese No 4, 1 Apr 84 pp 96-97, 59

[Article by Wang Hao [3769 8504]: "War, Humanity, and Other Issues"]

[Text] Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article entitled "On Humanism and Alienation" scientifically analyzes the motive force for the progress of human society and provides Marxist answers to the questions on humanism and alienation over which there has been a debate for a long time. This greatly facilitates the clarification of the erroneous and muddled conceptions in this debate. The article raises the requirement that "in doing all our work, we should pay attention to publicizing and implementing socialist humanism and our literature and art works should particularly do a good job in publicizing it." This short article is only aimed at talking about some of my understanding related to the creative work in writing literature on military themes.

Literature and art works that describe wars often touch on the issues of human nature and humanism. Moreover, writers who highly advocate human nature and humanism often choose wars as topics for description. Even if they have no experience in their lives in this area, they have no scruples in making up stories that are divorced from reality. As war is the fiercest form of conflict and a bloody struggle, the issue of human nature and humanism becomes particularly sharp when millions of peoples' lives are being destroyed. In the eyes of certain writers, since war is bloody, it necessarily runs counter to human nature and humanism. In the medium-length novel entitled "When the Sunset Glow Disappears," Nanhkshan, the heroine said candidly: "People are really strange: They often oppose and denounce war, and curse it for killing so many innocent people, but they are particularly fond of describing and praising the earth-shaking deeds of generals." "A soldier is a born enemy to an enemy soldier. You live for the very purpose of getting ready to kill in battle others who are in all respects the same as you." Therefore, a war is "horrible" and should not happen.

Are there "men in all respects the same"? If we discuss man in isolation from man's material production activities and the social relations between man and man, the man that we are discussing can only be an abstract man. Comrade Qiaomu's article clearly points out: The basic methodological principle of historical materialism in observing and solving questions concerning man is to explain man, human nature, and the essence of man in the light of specific social relations instead of vice versa. In refuting Pierre-Joseph Proudhon's

idea that "as far as society is concerned, neither the slave nor the citizen exists, for both are human beings," Marx pointed out: "In fact, the reverse is the case, namely, only outside society can they both be human beings. Slavery or citizenship are modes of social existence for a certain man A or B." An abstract discussion of man and an abstract discussion of human nature and humanism will inevitably lead one into the quagmire of historical idealism. Seeking a humanist solution to social contradictions outside the social material living conditions, the development of social productive force and the transformation of social relations is an unscientific idealist concept that is divorced from practice. According to those who uphold abstract human nature and humanism, since wars are against human nature and are inhuman, the only solution is to appeal to human nature, the reason of man, humanism, the conscience of the human race and even to the mercy in the hearts of exploiters and oppressors. This view will lead people to the evil path of advocating "nonresistance to evils" and opposing revolutionary violence. No wonder that in "When the Sunset Glow Disappears," Nan Shan said vehemently: The theory from Germany (meaning Marxism) has thoroughly destroyed China's widespread mood of morality! She persistently pursues a kind of "perfect human character," the example for which was Chu Xianwu, a surrendered KMT general who had a criminal past. This perfect human character means belief in God and love for Jehovah. However, Li Huaiping very much admired the "philosophy" of an old Buddhist monk and he regards Nan Shan as "a kind of brand new belief that is beginning to produce a tremendously great impact on my life!" "A human being" becomes an abstract "belief!"

Abstractly discussing war and failing to distinguish the nature of different wars will inevitably confuse the distinction between just and unjust wars. Marxists hold: "War is a kind of the highest form of struggle, which has been used, since the emergence of private property and classes, to solve the contradictions at their certain stage of development classes, between nations, between states and between political groups." (Mao Zedong's words) In dealing with the question of wars, confusing the demarcation line between the enemy and us, publicizing an abstract love that transcends classes, and substituting bourgeois humanism for the Marxist theory on classes obviously goes against historical materialism.

What is the source of the spirit of humanism and the moral force that has been displayed in wars? Do they originate from the "love between human beings" because all men are "identical human beings"? In his article, Comrade Hu Qiaomu says ethics and morality reflect and serve the economic foundation. Since the economic foundation differs for different societies, the ethics and morality required by these different foundations naturally differ essentially. However, from the point of view of the historical development of ideology, a new society always inherits, develops and transforms in a critical manner many of the things of the old society which are the spiritual and cultural wealth of the human race. This is also true in the case of ethics and morality. Socialist humanism is socialist ethics and morality, but it also inherits some old things. From the point of view of literature and art, this is why the typical personalities and struggles described in classic literature with military struggles as subject can still excite their readers today. The readers today will never echo the ideas of being loyal to monarchs, but they will be moved by the patriotism, sense of justice, and fearless heroism precisely originated from the just nature of the war and the moral force it had given rise to, instead of from abstract human nature and humanism.

The writer of the medium-length novel entitled "Woman Captive" have made a confession that greatly helps us to understand this issue. He said: "What Marx said about the emancipation of the entire human race (please note the word 'emancipation'!) obviously includes the emancipation of those who were in the past members of the classes and political forces hostile to us. Therefore, I think that it is imperative for our works of literature to describe and sing the praises of our people's army from this angle of revolutionary humanism. This can be regarded as my initial motive in preparing to write the book "Women Captive." However, what this writer depicted was a reactionary woman captive who was transformed by "human love" in 3 days. Obviously this has nothing in common with Marxism and the emancipation of the entire human race. On the one hand the writer goes into great details in describing the woman captive's hatred for the revolutionary troops to show her stubborn loyalty to the reactionary force while describing her love as a mother, a wife, and a human being; on the other hand, he describes the touching effect of the "human love" that a head nurse showed to the captive when she took the captive into custody. This is indeed a far-fetched story produced by the writer out of his own desire. What the writer describes as a panacea--"human love"--not only cannot fill the gap between classes but also cannot transcend reason. Concerning our army's policies toward captives, just as Comrade Hu Qiaomu says in his article: "All these are determined by the revolutionary essence of the people's army and its political aim; they also embody the ethic principle of revolutionary humanism." Since the writer wants to "describe and sing the praises of our people's army from the angle of revolutionary humanism," how can he be divorced from the army's "revolutionary essence and political aim"? Obviously, this novel's writer regards the liberation war as an abstract "war," the people's army and the reactionary army as abstract "armies," the woman captive and the head nurse as abstract "women," and revolutionary humanism as abstract "humanism" that makes no distinction between the enemy and us and has thus distorted the history of revolution.

The Marxist attitude toward wars is very clear. Marxists divide up all wars in history into two categories: just wars and unjust wars. Communists oppose all unjust wars that hinder progress; they do not oppose but vigorously take part in just wars and use revolutionary wars to oppose counterrevolutionary wars in order to eliminate war. In his article, Comrade Hu Qiaomu points out: The socialist humanism which is regarded as an ethic principle in treating man in our socialist social life should be realized "on the condition of the class struggle of the proletariat and the laboring people against reactionary rule exploitation, on the people's revolution and the people's democratic dictatorship." Therefore, carrying out a just war, using revolutionary wars to oppose counterrevolutionary wars, liberating the overwhelming majority of oppressed and exploited people, restoring the power, interests and dignity of most of the people and finally emancipating the entire human race conforms to the ethic principle of revolutionary and socialist humanism. This is the only true spirit of humanism. All people with lofty aspirations in history put forth an ideal to reform the society, but this ideal can only be gradually realized in the actual process of the liberation struggle of the proletariat. This is precisely a principle that we must follow in writing literature and art works that describe war.

The history of the Chinese revolution proves a truth: "In China, without the armed struggle, there will be no position for the proletariat, the people, or the CPC and there will be no victory for the revolution." (Mao Zedong: "Introducing 'The Communist'") Our literature and art works must reflect China's modern history and this will inevitably touch on the revolutionary war. In this revolutionary war, because of the principle on the development of the people's army and the strategic and tactic thoughts on people's war that were stipulated by Mao Zedong military thinking, "revolutionary humanism as a revolutionary ethic principle has greatly developed along with our revolutionary struggle." In describing China's revolutionary war, our literature and art works also broadly publicize revolutionary humanism at the same time. In the prolonged, complicated, and tortuous process of the Chinese revolutionary war, every one underwent a grim test, their nature and quality was wholly revealed, everybody's political stand was very clearcut, there was wave after wave of emotion in the heart of every body and there was [word indistinct] a new development in the relations between the people. Between revolutionaries and laborers, concern respect, sympathy and friendly love for fellow beings, genuine human nature, revolutionary human sympathy, patriotism, a sense of justice and fearless heroism will shine with a unique light. At the same time, the abject feelings, greed, cowardice, opportunism and even the diverse kinds of evils such as betraying the interests of the state and nation, betraying comrades, relatives, and friends and selling one's soul will be fully exposed. There will be one scene after another of vivid description of the antagonism and struggles between the revolutionaries and counterrevolutionaries, between justice and injustice, between good and evil, between beauty and ugliness, and between truth and falsehood. In the process of these struggles, revolutionary humanism and socialist humanism will develop as the revolution develops. Selecting military affairs as themes for literature and art works to correctly reflect history and revolution and publicize revolutionary humanism and socialist humanism precisely provides our writers with wide scope for displaying their talents.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CYL'S WANG ZHAOGUO ON INVESTIGATION, STUDY WORK

OW111419 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0753 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA)--Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, urged CYL organizations at various levels and the vast number of CYL cadres to set a good example in revealing the league's investigation and study work in a down-to-earth and effective manner, to continually discover and solve new problems in the league's practical work, and create a new situation in the work of the Communist Youth League. He made this remark in a speech on 9 May at a national conference on investigation and study work in the CYL.

The national conference on the CYL's investigation and study work, which opened in Beijing on 7 May, was attended by comrades of CYL organizations and departments from all provinces, municipalities and some cities directly under provincial governments.

Wang Zhaoguo said: It is necessary to apply the following two criteria in judging whether the CYL organization of a locality or unit has achieved a breakthrough in its work: First, whether it has kept abreast of reform on all fronts, and done an effective job in helping the implementation of the party's principle and policies; and second, whether it has adapted its work and activities to the special characteristics of present-day youth harnessing the enthusiasm and creativity of the broad masses of young people to vigorously build the four modernizations, and promote their healthy growth to maturity. He said: In order to achieve a breakthrough, it is first necessary [to] understand the new situation and study new problems. To obtain a clear understanding of the situation in the country, in the league, and among youth. With a clear understanding of the situation the country, a CYL organization will be able to build socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics, thus defining our specific goals and tasks by combining the league's work with the general objective and task of the new period, the strategy of building the four modernizations as a whole, and the current needs for reform on all fronts. With a clear understanding of the situation in the league, a CYL organization will be able to see the basic conditions of the league's work, and quality of the ranks of CYL members, identify major problems standing in the way of the development of the situation, and study and adopt new measures and actions to promote the work. With a clear understanding of the situation among youth, being able to really feel their happiness, anger, sorrow and joy, and grasp the special characteristics of the time, and the law of the development and change in their thinking, a CYL organization will be able

to become their bosom friend, unite and lead the greatest number of youths to shoulder the heavy task entrusted by history. The most reliable and fundamental way for a CYL organization to be able to achieve all these is to boldly investigate and study the actual work. A new situation is to be systematically created in the course of continually studying and solving new problems. Without conducting investigation and study, it is impossible to achieve a breakthrough. To conduct investigation and study is a concrete step in creating a new situation.

Wang Zhaoguo said: Currently, our country is at an historical juncture of great transformation and a great leap forward. The situation in all fronts has developed rapidly, with agricultural reform continuing to progress, and reform in industry and other fronts speeding up. The smooth progress of reform will certainly bring out new tasks for the league. If we fail to adapt our understanding and work to these changes, and study and solve new problems in good time, we shall lag behind the rapid development of the situation. Currently, there is a big turnover in the contingent of cadres of the league, with most of them being new cadres. Full of vitality and enthusiasm, they are determined to do a good job, but they lack experience. Therefore, strengthening investigation and study work has become especially pressing.

Wang Zhaoguo said: We should make efforts to seek the law of investigation and study, and continually discover and solve problems in the course of actual work, in order to unfold the whole league's investigation and study work in a down-to-earth and effective manner. It is necessary to clearly define the guiding principle and primary orientation of the league's investigation and study work. It should be unfolded in close coordination with the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies, the central work of the party, and the tasks of the league. It is necessary to stress the importance of investigation and study in the whole league. Leading CYL cadres at various levels must take the lead in taking a personal hand in investigation and study, and devote time and energy to the work. It is necessary to successfully set up, and make good use of, the league's special investigation and study teams, and create the necessary conditions for investigation and study departments to carry out their work. It is also necessary to strive to raise the quality of cadres in charge of investigation and study, and select those with strong party spirit, earnest work style, alertness and a broad knowledge to fill the job.

Wang Zhaoguo stressed: Investigation and study work is a scientific subject, requiring a high level of ideological awareness and professional competence. He urged the vast number of cadres in charge of investigation and study to set strict demands on themselves, undergo rigorous training, love and devote their energy to the job, and work hard, earnestly and solidly willing to be an "unknown hero," in order to make their share to the league's work.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC PROPAGANDA OFFICIAL ON HIGH LITERARY QUALITY

OW131834 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1540 GMT 10 May 84

[By reporter Li Guangru]

[Text] Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA)--He Jingzhi, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department, had an informal discussion yesterday with comrades of the WENYI YANJIU ["Literary and Art Research"] Editorial Department and suggested that current literary and art work should stress the improvement of quality.

WENYI YANJIU, which was first published after the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, studies and explores the regular patterns of literature and art. At the beginning of its publication, the Editorial Department published an article entitled "Uphold the Banner of Mao Zedong Thought in Literature and Art." It stressed adherence to the fundamental orientation of socialist literature as well as the principles of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend." The articles published in the past 5 years, which total 6 million Chinese characters in length, have dealt with various categories of arts, ancient and modern as well as Chinese and foreign. These articles have scored success because of their novelty, and the publication has been praised by its readers as the "garden where a hundred schools of thought can contend." Comrade He Jingzhi commended the journal as a well-edited publication which has taken the right orientation.

He said: The major task for literary and art reviews is to publicize the Marxist views of aesthetics and Mao Zedong concepts of literature and art in systematic, deep-going, and high-level way and at the same time to pass positive criticism against both "leftist" and rightist trends on the literary and art front. It is necessary to continue with the emancipation of minds and create a new sphere in literature and art with a spirit of reform. He suggested that it would be necessary to handle well the three relationships under the new situation; that is, the relations between "destruction" and "creation," between theory and practice, and between adherence to the identical orientation on the one hand and the principle of "letting a hundred schools of thought to contend" on the other. He Jingzhi wished that literary and art criticism would make a further probe into the issues concerning the method of creation as well as the inheritance of moral concepts.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC DEPARTMENT LEADER ON SELECTING CADRES

OWO30931 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0114 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA)--A responsible person of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee pointed out: The tide of reform in all trades throughout the country is irresistible. The organizational and personnel departments at various levels must stand at the fore of the tide, be pathbreakers in discovering and supporting reformists and boldly and firmly select and promote a large number of reformists capable of creating a new situation in leading posts at various levels.

Speaking at a recent discussion meeting, attended by XINHUA reporters and a number of cadres of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the responsible person said: The publicity given to Bu Xinsheng's spirit of reform by press circles recently has evoked a strong public response. This shows that reform is in accord with the will of the people. Bu Xinsheng's practice and some similar examples have shown us that by following the policy of appointing cadres who are "more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent," going all out to employ reformists and assigning them to leading posts, we can quickly improve the outlook of an enterprise, an area or a department and create an inspiring new situation.

As for the question of selecting and promoting cadres, the attitude of leading organs toward reformists is an important criterion in examining the party spirit of these leading organs, the key to implementing the party's general line by organizational and personnel departments and an important problem which must be solved conscientiously in carrying out our work concerning cadres at present and in the coming period. We must have a strong sense of responsibility and understand the urgency of the matter.

The responsible person of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee emphatically pointed out: In order to carry out reform, we should be good at employing people. The competition between products and between technologies is in fact a competition between people of different levels of intelligence. It can be foreseen that in the next 20 years or so, the success or failure and the speed of our work of promoting socialist modernization will, to a great extent, be determined by the quality of leading cadres at various levels. If we have thousands of reformists who meet the cadre's qualification

of being "more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent" in leading groups at various levels, we will certainly be able to speed up our development and catch up with advanced world economic standards because those reformists will be in the prime of their life, know both natural and social sciences, have political consciousness and organizational ability, show great foresight, have courage and insight, dare to resist interference and be capable of constantly whipping up the broad masses' enthusiasm for reform and new things.

If a country or nation can constantly assign its most outstanding people to leading posts, it can certainly achieve success in all things.

In order to ensure that reformists who can create a new situation will be promoted to leading posts and be allowed to fully develop their initiative and creativeness, the responsible person of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee offered the following three-point suggestion:

First, it is necessary to continue eliminating "leftist" influence. At present, the question of discovering and promoting cadres and promptly employing a generation of new people is in fact a question of selecting the most outstanding ones from among the broad masses of intellectuals (including those who have acquired knowledge through self-study), especially intellectuals in the prime of their life, and appointing them to leading posts. In regard to this question, some cadres are still deeply influenced by "leftist" ideology and some of them are even apathetic toward promoting intellectuals. Unless we eliminate "leftist" things, we will not be able to implement the party's policy of appointing people in the new period.

Second, we must have the attitude of assigning cadres who possess the "four qualifications and knowledge in eight fields" to leading groups. The method of employing people from "all parts of the country" must be explained now in the new context of historical development. Today, we must stress "four qualifications and knowledge in eight fields." In other words, cadres should be more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent and should have specialized knowledge in the fields of industry, agriculture, economics, trade, theory, science, culture and education. Our leading groups must be made up of cadres with true ability and the "four qualifications," according to the special situation in the various organizations, departments and areas. Only such a leading group can lead the masses in a correct manner, combine revolutionary enthusiasm with scientific attitude and constantly open up new situations.

Third, we must change the organizational departments' old practice and methods of selecting and promoting cadres, such as lopsidedly stressing practical experience while attaching no importance to cultural, scientific and theoretical knowledge, overemphasizing qualifications and service records while attaching no importance to actual ability, and laying excessive stress on party and government relations while attaching no importance to economics and science and technology. We must change the cultural and educational departments' old practice and methods of selecting and promoting cadres, such as overemphasizing personal relationships and sentiments while paying no attention to work needs and tasks,

overemphasizing views of individual leaders while paying no attention to opinions of the majority of people, and overemphasizing an individual's certain shortcomings while paying no attention to his main ability. At present, we must grasp the opportunity and resolutely select and promote those pathbreaker-type cadres of good virtue and ability who dare to make improvements.

The responsible person of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee called on the various localities and departments to make a breakthrough by boldly selecting and promoting outstanding young cadres with practical experience, firmly and promptly promote capable persons to the No 1 or No 2 leading posts, and create conditions permitting them to fully develop their talents and knowledge. Naturally, some young cadres who have not had the experience of performing responsible tasks should not be suddenly promoted to relatively high leading posts. A certain transitional period is still necessary. The time span required for promotion may be adjusted in accordance with the specific situation.

The responsible person added: The selection and promotion of a number of reformists to leading posts has set high demands on organizational and personnel departments at various levels. Organizational and personnel departments must have a clear-cut stand and a firm attitude in adhering to the policy of appointing cadres who are "more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent"; they should be the leading departments in promoting and supporting outstanding young cadres. In this respect, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee has issued a special circular calling on organizational and personnel departments to adjust the composition of their own cadres, particularly of responsible cadres, and to set an example for other departments in speeding up the process of making cadres "more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent." At the same time, organizational and personnel departments must take actual steps to carry out reform and change inappropriate cadre systems. They must pave the way for the cultivation of outstanding personnel, open up more channels for promoting capable personnel, take the initiative in making friends with specialists and capable people of various trades and discover more and more capable reformists for the party and the people.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ON STRENGTHENING WORK EXAMINATION

HK140856 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 84 p 5

[Article by Zhang Lizhou [1728 7812 3166]: "There Must Be Two Essential Aspects in Work Method"]

[Text] Not long ago, a central leading comrade pointed out that an effective work method should include two essential aspects: One is to make arrangements and assignments; the other is to carry out inspection and supervision. He specially called for paying attention to strengthening examination and supervision so that concrete problems can be promptly discovered and solved and leading bodies can issue fewer calls, circulars, and stipulations which are not very helpful to the settlement of problems. He also required that this be taken as a matter of importance which concerns the improvement of our work style and our general practice.

Why should we emphasize the two essential aspects of an effective work method and, particularly, the strengthening of examination and supervision? Certainly, this is not an aimless call. At present, a common phenomenon in leadership work in many departments is that leading bodies only arrange work but do not examine work. A prevailing practice is to rest content with formal measures without paying attention to achieving practical results. As a result, many affairs have been delayed for a long time or have even been thrown aside. The pileup of unsettled problems sometimes develops to an irremediable degree. However, many comrades have become accustomed to this situation and do not consider it as a major drawback in our work which must be effectively corrected. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to require all leading bodies to pay attention to this matter.

When carrying out a task, a leading body generally needs to take the following steps: Find out about the situation, study the relevant policies, arrange work for lower organizations, make inspections, and exercise supervision over the implementation. In order to fulfill a task, proper arrangements must be made, but the crucial step is to examine and supervise the implementation process. Only by carrying out strict examination and supervision can we ensure success in the fulfillment of the task. Without examination and supervision, plans, requirements, and arrangements will all fall through and become empty talk, and the meetings, documents and speeches will all become useless. The losses caused by stalling tactics in our work are incalculable. Working out

plans, laying down requirements, issuing circulars, arranging work, and instructing lower organizations to carry out specified tasks are all necessary steps that a leading body should take, but they only constitute one aspect of the whole work. We should not blindly rely on this aspect alone and think that everything will be all right so long as we accomplish this aspect of work. Even if a leading body's plans, arrangements, circulars, and stipulations are all correct, some localities or lower organizations will still refuse to implement them, and it is still possible that various problems will appear in the course of the implementation. As a matter of fact, work arrangements made by a leading body can only be largely correct instead of completely correct due to the restrictions of subjective and objective conditions. In many cases, work arrangements may be impracticable because the leading body lacks prudent studies. By strengthening examination and supervision, we can promote the work in those units which disregard higher authorities' instructions and requirements or implement these instructions in a perfunctory way. We can also take resolute measures to solve problems in these units if need be. In addition, through examination and supervision, we can promptly discover problems in those units which have earnestly carried out higher authorities' instructions but encounter actual difficulties and can help them resolve these problems so as to ensure the effective implementation of our work arrangements. For leading bodies themselves, examination and supervision can test the correctness and practicability of their work arrangements. So, examination and supervision also function as a process of feedback, in which we not only review the practicability of the original work arrangements, but also promptly change and remedy these arrangements by making the necessary readjustment and revision.

Examination and supervision can be carried out through different methods. In particular, we should encourage leading comrades to go personally to their subordinate units to make investigations. At present, many affairs have to be taken up by principal leaders, but it has not been sufficiently emphasized that principal leaders should pay personal attention to the work of examining the implementation of specific directives in lower units. This gives people a false impression that examination and supervision are not important and require no personal attention from principal leaders. Admittedly, leading cadres are not supermen with three heads and six arms and they cannot take care of everything. However, it is necessary for them to personally supervise the implementation of major policies and the fulfillment of major tasks. Investigation is the foundation for making decisions and should be carried personally by leading cadres. It seems that leading bodies at all levels have paid attention to this point. Inspection and supervision constitute a crucial step to ensure the implementation of the decisions and should also be taken up personally by leading cadres. Unfortunately, this point has not yet been widely noticed and has not become a prevailing practice. As a matter of fact, if leading cadres do not take the lead in strengthening examination and supervision, it will be hard to improve our work style and the art of leadership. By going personally to find out about the situations in lower and grassroots units and meeting with cadres and the masses there, leading cadres can obtain firsthand materials and discover problems; at the same time, they can arouse the grassroots masses and cadres to promote the fulfillment of the specified tasks. This will certainly be more effective. Examination and supervision can be

carried out through telephone calls, documents, and meetings, but these methods should not be abused; otherwise, meetings and documents disastrously increase, and in turn, delay the work in lower and grassroots units. The excessive use of meetings and documents will aggravate harmful red tape in our work and will prevent us from concentrating on ensuring the fulfillment of various tasks.

In regard to the rectification of work style, the current party rectification will mainly deal with the two major problems--using power in pursuit of private gains and working in an irresponsible and bureaucratic manner. Neglecting examination and supervision is a widely existing problem which is precisely a major form of the bureaucratic style of work. Should not our leading bodies at all levels take this matter as a point on which they can make a major breakthrough?

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XI ZHONGXUN EULOGIZES 'SOCIAL ACTIVIST'

HK110940 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in CHinese 9 May 84 p 3

[Article by Xi Zhongxun [5045 0112 0534]: "In Memory of Comrade Wang Senran"]

[Excerpts] Comrade Wang Senran was China's noted educationist, revolutionary thinker, and social activist. He enjoyed high prestige at home and abroad. This year is the 70th anniversary of the beginning of his teaching career. The CPPCC National Committee and the Ministry of Culture had planned to hold a forum to celebrate the occasion, but not long after, when I returned to Beijing after attending the funeral of Guinean President Sekou Toure, I learned the grievous news that he had died. I felt very sad because I had lost a good teacher and helpful friend. Although Comrade Wang Senran has unfortunately left us, his revolutionary spirit, noble character and his meritorious deeds and outstanding contributions to society will remain with us. His memory will always live.

Comrade Wang Senran led a life in quest of light, progress, and revolution. Ever since his youth, he joined the revolution and dedicated himself to the country. During the 4 May Movement, he closely followed revolutionary forerunners Li Dazhao, Deng Zhongxia, and Lu Xun in advocating democracy and science, in disseminating Marxism, and in paving the way for the new Cultural Revolution.

Comrade Wang Senran actively participated in the new literary movement and paid special attention to introducing revolutionary literature, bitterly attacking decadent feudal literature, and advocating revolutionary realistic literature. He had a profound knowledge of the Han school philology and a good mastery of classical Chinese. Nevertheless, he abandoned old literature and stereotyped writing. He expressed new ideas with new forms and wrote a large number of new poems and novels, thus adding new fuel to the flames of the new literary movement. Starting from 1926, he wrote and published a large number of treatises on the theory of new literature, in which he correctly expounded how literature depended on social life, the class nature of literature, revolutionary utilitarianism of literature, and some special laws of literature. In this way, he made outstanding contributions to disseminating Marxist literary ideas in our country and his works have an important place in the history of modern literature in our country. He assiduously publicized revolutionary literary ideas and ideas on art at forums and in newspapers and magazines. He

taught youths and literature and art workers to use art to serve the masses and to serve workers, peasants, and soldiers. He taught them to leave the ivory tower and go among the masses. Even today, his views on revolutionary literature and art theory should still be upheld and carried forward.

Comrade Wang Senran was an intellectual who received democratic ideas since the 1911 Revolution. He became a communist fighter in the course of long-term revolutionary struggle. The road which he has taken for 90 years is precisely the same road trodden by most progressive intellectuals in our country in the long-term struggle for the cause of liberation of the Chinese people. He was an outstanding representative of the intellectuals in our country.

In the 65 years since the 4 May Movement, the intellectuals in our country have traversed a long and tortuous road. During the period of the democratic revolution, the intellectuals in our country were allied forces of the proletariat, while the advanced elements among them played the role of a bridge and vanguard. During the period of socialism, the intellectuals are a part of the working class and are forces on which the modernization program of our country depends. In commemorating Comrade Wang Senran today, we precisely must fully affirm the important role of the intellectuals in our country's revolutionary cause and their tremendous contributions to it, create an atmosphere of attaching importance to knowledge and intellectuals among the entire party and all of society, and further implement the policy toward the intellectuals so that the intellectuals will actively display their talents in the modernization drive and make the greatest contributions to building our country into a strong modern socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization.

CSO: 4005/579

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HONGQI ARTICLE ON LEARNING FROM ZHOU CHAO

HK160823 Beijing QUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 84 p 4

[Report: "Zhang Tingfa Contributes Article to HONGQI on Learning from Zhou Chao: Communists Must Win More Glory for the Party"]

[Text] Zhang Tingfa, member of the CPC Political Bureau, and commander of the air force has published an article in issue No 9 of HONGQI, entitled "Communists Must Win More Glory for the Party."

The article points out that the words and actions of communists are closely linked with the prestige of the party, after a description of the advanced feats of Zhou Chao, an excellent retired cadre of the air force. Zhou Chao has been providing voluntary medical treatment for the masses, publicizing the party's principles and policies, and has won more glory for the party. The prestige of a proletarian party is not based on authority, but on the confidence and support which grows out of the hearts of the broad masses of people. Without the practical actions of the broad party members planning for the interests of the people, it will be impossible for the people to genuinely support the party.

The article says: The reason why Comrade Zhou Chao is able to win more glory for the party is that he always bears in mind the purpose of the party, regarding the interests of the party and the people as being above all else, and has always persisted in serving the people. As a retired veteran comrade, Zhou Chao has left a leading post. However, he has retained a high level of conscientiousness in implementing the party's line, principles, and policies. Such spirit should really be advocated.

The article points out that it is no easy matter to serve the people; for at times, it involves the necessary sacrifice of personal interests. Comrade Zhou Chao possesses such spirit of self-sacrifice. We do not advocate unnecessary sacrifices, but we advocate those which are necessary.

The article says: While learning from Zhou Chao, we should turn the idea of serving the people into our desire to seek knowledge like he does, transforming it into actions of diligently studying science, culture, and professional skill, and striving to become both red and expert--expert in one's own professional work and a vanguard in realizing the four modernizations.

An all-round party rectification is underway at present, the article says in conclusion. We should take Zhou Chao and other advanced people as our example in serious comparison and examination, while raising our political consciousness, enhancing the party spirit and serving the people better, so as to make ourselves eligible and even excellent party members. The more such party members there are, the higher is the party's prestige; and our party will certainly appear before the one billion people with loftier features, and the magnificent cause of the four modernizations will certainly be realized smoothly!

CSO: 4005/579

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

FALSE PRESS REPORTS CRITICIZED--JIEFANGJUN BAO today carries a commentator's article entitled: Lofty Targets Are Not Needed. The article says: False press reports are the result of impractical targets set by some units. To a certain extent, some false reports are published under the pressure of lofty targets. The article says: It is necessary to set certain targets in our work, but they must be practical ones that are attainable by efforts. If they are impractical and unattainable by efforts, they will bring results contrary to our wishes, hurt the people's enthusiasm, or even make people to resort to trickery, cheating, and lying in order to fulfill these targets. This is also true in journalism. We are not entirely opposed to setting up some targets for professional journalistic workers, but it is entirely unnecessary and inappropriate to set targets for nonprofessional journalistic workers and subordinate units. Even the targets set for professional journalists can only be used as a criterion for judging one's performance. Manuscripts by professional journalists are accredited to them once they have been approved by the leadership of their units, but are not necessarily published by the press. [Text] [OW292122 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 26 Apr 84]

TAIWANESE FILM DIRECTOR FETED--Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA)--Yang Jingren, director of the CPC Central Committee's United Front Work Department, met Taiwanese film director Xie Yuchen, his wife Zhang Jinfeng, and his three children at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. Xie Yuchen and his family returned from Taiwan to settle in Beijing in March this year and they have just returned from trips to Nanjing, Shanghai, Lushan and other places. Yang Jingren had cordial talks with Xie Yuchen during the meeting. Xie Yuchen stated that he would like to make some films as soon as possible to let Taiwan compatriots, both on Taiwan and overseas, have chances to enjoy the beautiful scenery of the motherland and to understand the true situation in the motherland. After the meeting, Yang Jingren feted Xie Yuchen and his family. Present at the meeting and banquet were responsible persons from the departments concerned, including Ping Jiesan, Zhu Muzhi, Ding Qiao and Situ Huimin. [Text [OW110437 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1553 GMT 7 May 83]

NATIONAL CYL-WORK FORUM--After a 6-day session, the National Forum on discussing and emulating the CYL work conducted among higher educational institutions across the country concluded in Shenyang City, Liaoning Province, on 13 May. The forum summed up and exchanged the experience gained by higher education

institutions across the country in carrying out social service activities. During the forum, Hu Jintao, member of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, delivered a report. Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, also delivered a speech. [Excerpts] [SK150526 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 May 84]

CSO: 4005/579

NORTHWEST REGION

MEETING VIEWS COMPARISON, EXAMINATION WORK

HK031508 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 84

[Excerpts] The party group of the provincial people's government held an enlarged meeting this morning. At the meeting, Deputy Secretary Hou Zongbin spoke to party group secretaries of all offices directly under the provincial government on the situation in study, comparison, and examination by the government's party group.

Comrade Hou Zongbin said: The party group of the provincial government started comparison and examination on 19 April. In the process of making comparison and examination, the party group extensively listened to opinions, carried out criticism and self-criticism in a proper manner, summed up experiences and drew lessons, and proposed practical measures for rectification and correction of defects.

Comrade Hou Zongbin said: In the spirit of party rectification, we have made comparison and examination in full earnest. Being still hedged in with the trammels of leftist ideology and not well-informed or sensitive to newly emerged things, the provincial government has to solve a number of problems in its work, especially in economic work. This conclusion can be drawn from the following factions: 1) it is not active enough in carrying out reforms and blazing new trails; 2) it is not firm enough in implementing the important policy of letting a group of people become well-off ahead [of] others, and it has failed to give the reins to the masses' initiative in becoming well-off through labor; 3) it is not enthusiastic enough in grasping the long-term and strategic problems in accordance with the general objective of quadrupling the gross output value of industrial and agricultural production; 4) it is slack in taking effective measures to promote the building of spiritual civilization and the tapping of intellectual resources; and 5) it has failed to exercise effective leadership in economic work due to a bureaucratic work style and failed to implement policies in earnest, failing to take practical measures to check the flood of numerous documents and meetings. The party group of the provincial government is always busy with various daily chores and has failed to pay adequate attention to major issues.

Comrade Hou Zongbin also said: After making comparison and examination, we have adopted some measures to rectify our work and correct defects. For example, vigorous efforts are being made to carry out reforms, forces have been

organized to study strategic problems relating to the province's economic development, and further efforts are being made to propagate and implement the policy of making the people rich, to deal with major cases of bureaucratic work style and the malpractice of seeking personal gain by taking advantage of position and power in economic work, and to carry out the policy of opening the province's door to the outside world.

Chen Guangyi, secretary of the provincial government party group, also spoke at the meeting.

CSO: 4005/571

END

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA YI RADIO COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT REAGAN'S PRC VISIT

Warns Against 'Scheme'

OW251225 (Clandestine) By Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1150 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] On the eve of President Reagan's visit to China, the U.S. imperialists once again harp on the old tune of Sino-U.S. strategic interests in an attempt to draw us into so-called strategic cooperation with the United States. Reagan proclaims that he will discuss such cooperation with the Chinese leaders. In view of this, it is necessary to resolutely expose the scheme of the imperialist chieftains such as Reagan and his company.

Everyone should be aware that strategic cooperation with the U.S. imperialists brings no good whatsoever to our country. History has already borne out the fact that the U.S. imperialists have done nothing good to the people of our country; on the contrary, they have done all kinds of evil to the Chinese as well as other people. In particular, since Reagan and his company, made up of the most reactionary U.S. politicians, came to power, the U.S. imperialists have gone even a step further to carry out evildoings in various parts of the world. Here and there, the U.S. imperialist chieftains have been bolstering reactionary regimes and counterrevolutionary forces. In Central America, they have been giving extensive assistance to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary clique and the Salvadoran antipeople regime. In South America, they have been supporting the totalitarian Chilean fascist military regime. In Africa, they have been supporting the South African racist regime. In the Middle East, they have been helping Israel to commit sanguinary aggression against the Arab people. And in East Asia, the U.S. imperialists have stepped up their efforts to prop up the Japanese militarists, support South Korea, oppose the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and shamelessly and peremptorily interfere in the internal affairs of our country by providing large-scale military assistance to the Kuomintang.

As is obvious, those who share common interests with the United States are no other than reactionary regimes, big dictators, anticommunist elements, renegades of democracy and other scums in the world. It is these evildoers who are carrying out so-called cooperation with the United States and working for the interests of the U.S. imperialist.

Reagan's effort to draw China into so-called Sino-U.S. strategic cooperation is to forcibly link the Chinese leaders with the above-mentioned scums. Please consider this: The U.S. imperialist chieftains have babbled that the common

goal of the two countries is the basis for such cooperation, and that the so-called common goal is to obstruct Soviet expansionism. Obviously, this is a replay of an old trick. The U.S. imperialists have continued using all sorts of schemes and intrigues for years. They have intimidated us with the alleged threat from the north and, at the same time, blackmailed the Soviet Union politically by the so-called imminent realization of anti-Soviet strategic cooperation between China and the United States. The U.S. imperialist's intention is to use this scheme to serve their own selfish purpose. Sino-Soviet confrontation and straining of Sino-Soviet relations serve the interest of the U.S. imperialists. Because of this, the main purpose of President Reagan's visit to China is to persuade the Chinese leadership to embark on the path of strategic cooperation with the United States, that is, the path of prolonged confrontation against the Soviet Union. Undoubtedly, this will benefit the United States, while our country will be the victim. This is something we cannot tolerate.

On the eve of President Reagan's visit to China, we should bear in mind our foreign policy line formulated by the 12th CPC National Congress. We must proceed from the fundamental interests of our country's people and must not be influenced by anyone's instigation. Those who highly value the interests of our country and people should follow the line formulated by the party and should not be swayed by the dangerous acts of those who sow dissension and carry out vicious instigation.

Taiwan's Defense

OW261421 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China at 1150 GMT on 25 April carries the following four items related to President Reagan's PRC visit:

A 1-minute report on President Reagan's activities in China which says: "In Washington, a White House spokesman has told reporters that the Chinese side has accepted all our requests during discussions on President Reagan's visit. As you all know, Reagan has insisted on meeting and talking to ordinary Chinese people. Therefore, special arrangements have been made to let him speak to the Chinese people on television, chat with students of Shanghai's Fudan University, and address a forum of the university's faculty and students. Such friendly gestures are aimed at misleading the public and creating a false impression that Reagan is welcomed by the Chinese people."

A 1-minute report on the Taiwan issue which says: "Several dozen members of the U.S. Congress have pledged to help their old friends in Taiwan reunify China on the basis of the three principles of the people. This clamor by important government figures of U.S. imperialism on the eve of their president's visit to China is apparently aimed at making it known that the United States will not make concessions on the Taiwan issue during Reagan's visit."

A 1-minute report on Taiwan's defense which says: "Taipei has announced that it is actively preparing to use U.S.-patented technology to manufacture in large quantities the most advanced jet fighters. This work is being carried out under the agreement approved by the United States which provides for U.S.

assistance in building Taiwan's military industry. The work involves first of all the construction of aircraft and missile plants. When the factories start to manufacture aircraft in large quantities, the Kuomintang troops will no longer need imported U.S. weapons and equipment. According to informed sources, the new fighters made in Taiwan are twice as fast as the speed of sound. They have strong firepower and are equipped with advanced electronic equipment. The Kuomintang has declared that the aircraft will ensure absolute air control over the Taiwan Strait."

A 1-minute report on U.S. military aid to China which says: "According to informed sources, during his visit to China, President Reagan plans to propose to the Chinese leaders U.S. assistance in modernizing the Chinese Army in an appropriate way. However, in recent years authorities in military affairs have pointed out, on numerous occasions, shortcomings of such cooperation. Facts show that the Western weapons and military equipment purchased in the past have not all been useful to our army. Besides, the question of purchasing Western weapons and military equipment should not be viewed from the technological angle alone. It should be viewed from the political angle as well."

Objectives of China Visit

OW271204 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1150 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] It is reported that the vast majority of commanders and fighters of the armed forces are showing great concern over the problems regarding Sino-U.S. relations. Many comrades have raised such questions as: why is it unanimously held that Reagan's visit will not bring any practical benefits to China?

First, it should be pointed out that comrades who raise this question have taken note of the substance of Reagan's visit and are making their point through hints. As everybody knows, the foremost barrier that has hampered the further development of Sino-U.S. relations is the U.S. crude interferences in our country's internal affairs by openly pursuing a two-China policy and stepping up arms supply to Taiwan. The United U.S. trade policy also discriminates against China. These are the major problems which urgently need to be solved by leaders of China and the United States in their exchange of visits and talks.

U.S. President Reagan, however, unilaterally set the tone of negotiations even before he set foot in China and talks with leaders of our country. For example, Reagan has explicitly indicated that the Taiwan Relations Act, though a U.S. domestic law, is the legal basis for handling U.S.-Chinese relations; and he threatened again that the United States will not tolerate interferences by any country in its implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act and it will never forsake its alliance and friendship with Taiwan. A U.S. Government spokesman recently also willfully trampled upon the principles guiding international relations by clamouring that the United States should step up its arms supply to Taiwan to ensure that the freedom and independence of the people in Taiwan are not infringed by mainland China.

Clearly, Reagan's visit and his talks with leaders of our country will not, in the slightest degree, solve the problem of the United States interfering in our country's internal affairs in league with Taiwan.

To say that Reagan's visit will not help solve the second major barrier to Sino-U.S. relations--that is the U.S. discriminatory trade policy toward China--is not a groundless guess. On the eve of Reagan's departure for China, U.S. Congress [words indistinct] the Draft U.S.-Chinese Trade Agreement. Therefore, it makes it possible for Reagan to continue to pursue a discriminatory trade policy toward China under the excuse of Congressional disapproval.

Summing up the above discussions, we can say that Reagan's visit, as the common saying goes, is like the weasel going to pay his respects to the hen--not with the best of intentions. While trying to sidestep talks to solve the major problems of interest to our country, he intends talks to solve the major problems of interest to our country, he intends to seek political and economic gains for the United States and fish for political capital for his reelection as president.

Raps Beijing's Lavish Welcome

OW271404 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1150 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] U.S. imperialist chieftain Reagan has arrived in our country. He was seen on television with a sunny smile on his pink-cheeked face. It seems that he was very satisfied with the protocol accorded to him. This surely is the case.

Certain standing committee members in the receiving line eagerly showed their hospitality. One 21-gun salute was fired during a grand welcoming ceremony held at China's (?first-class) Tiananmen Square for U.S. imperialist chieftain Reagan. In order to create scenes of the masses welcoming the visit, special efforts were made to mobilize personnel to chant "A war welcome to President Reagan." The accommodations for Reagan and his wife and entourage are equipped with comfortable modern facilities. A king-size bed with gorgeous engravings and (?weighing over a metric ton_ is provided for the couple. The bedroom and study room are decorated with ancient Chinese art treasures. It was announced that azaleas would be used to welcome Reagan and his wife, the rooms and yards of the guesthouse where the couple are staying are full of the flowers. It is said that Reagan really appreciated such a royal welcome.

However, that kind of a person is Reagan and why do we have to lavish money and manpower and material resources on him? Reagan is the chieftain of the U.S. pirates today. Under his leadership, the U.S. imperialists have recently committed crimes against people of various countries. U.S. imperialist chieftain Reagan's hands are stained with the blood of the people and even the beautiful azaleas cannot cover up his crimes. Much less is Reagan a good friend of the Chinese people. On eve of his visit to China, Reagan declared (?on many occasions); we will never abandon an old friend to make a new friend. In other words, he once again pledged to be loyal to the friendship with the Kuomintang and at the same time (?discriminate) against the people and the leaders of our country. Comrade Peng Zhen put it well recently: Reagan said that he is an old friend of the Kuomintang and at the same time did not say that he is an old friend of the Communist Party.

Dressed in the robe of the friend of the Chinese friend, Reagan, the imperialist chieftain and most reactionary old friend of the Kuomintang, is smiling at the leaders of our country and waving to our people. As an old saying goes, a smiling tiger is the most treacherous. What is hidden behind his smile merits our vigilance.

Warning on U.S. 'Threat'

OW030451 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1150 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Some people are energetically bragging about so-called Sino-U.S. friendship, on the occasion of the forthcoming visit to our country by Reagan, the imperialists chieftain. In the study materials on Sino-U.S. relations, recently distributed by the PLA General Political Department, certain central leaders' statements on Sino-U.S. friendship are especially quoted. They include such arbitrary conclusions as that China and the United States pose no threat to each other, that they have common interests, that it is immensely valuable for China and the United States to be friendly, and that this friendship is of tremendous strategic significance. One leader even joyously boasts that he most eagerly intends to develop Sino-U.S. friendship. Such dangerous assertions, which take a foe as a friend, and mislead PLA commanders and fighters, cannot but evoke the people's indignation.

Everybody should understand that U.S. imperialism has been, and is, the deadly enemy of all revolutionary people, including the people of our country. Consistently pursuing the extremely dangerous policy of aggression, U.S. imperialist bandits menace the people of our country, and all other countries of the world. It must be pointed out that after Reagan, the most reactionary person in the United States, took power, U.S. imperialist authorities began to frenziedly increase military strength in all parts of the world, including the Asia-Pacific area. Currently, a third of the U.S. Marines and paratroops, and about half its navy and air force are amassed in areas close to our territory. U.S. warships constantly play the Taiwan Strait and waters near our territorial seas. U.S. Air Force planes regularly patrol near our territorial air space. U.S. Armed Forces frequently conduct large-scale exercises, together with U.S. allies in Asia, openly making a show of force on our doorstep. In view of these facts, how can we say that the United States poses no threat to our country?

U.S. forces are being speedily equipped with nuclear rockets and other new-type antipersonnel weapons to intimidate the people of all countries. We should note that, since coming to power, Reagan has not rescinded former President Carter's Directive 59, according to which U.S. nuclear rockets were aimed at over 100 major economic and military targets in our country all year round. That is to say, our country is always under threat of U.S. imperialist nuclear attack.

It should be pointed out that U.S. imperialism's aggressive activities in the Asia-Pacific area are backed by the reactionary anticommunist regimes in Japan, South Korea and the Philippines. The United States is also hurriedly setting up a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul anticommunist alliance, and giving all-out support to its so-called old friends in Taiwan, providing them with the newest killer

weapons. Apparently, the military alliance of the United States and its lackeys is directed against the people of all countries in this area, including the Chinese people.

Here, we cannot help but ask those under an obsession of Sino-U.S. friendship: How can you take a foe as a friend and, believing your own lies, allege that there is no U.S. threat to China?

However, our PLA has a glorious anti-imperialist tradition. PLA commanders and fighters harbor inveterate hatred for U.S. imperialism. They have long since clearly understood who their friend or foe is.

Disappointment Over Reagan Visit

OW292114 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1150 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] To extend the most ceremonious welcome with the highest protocol to President Reagan, all State Council departments concerned spent nearly 6 months making all sorts of preparations. It was originally hoped that the Reagan visit would bring a breakthrough in Sino-American relations and that President Reagan would, even verbally, pledge not to encroach upon our country's sovereignty or to undermine our economic interests. However, the statements and activities of Reagan and his entourage in the first 2 days since their arrival in Beijing have greatly disappointed us. They give the impression that Reagan has come to visit China, not for the purpose of removing the roadblocks in Sino-American relations, but to give himself some publicity to help his reelection bid. Contacts with them in the first 2 days show that Reagan and his entourage have tried desperately to avoid discussion of the Taiwan issue and on U.S. trade discrimination against China. When our side brought up the Taiwan issue, the American side could not but reply: The two Chinas should use peaceful means to solve the question of reunification between themselves. Using the term "two Chinas" on Chinese soil, Reagan, the president, has committed a most outrageous act that interferes in China's internal affairs and has trampled the principles on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. Moreover, to date, this American Government has continued to supply sophisticated weapons to Taiwan and has pledged to use all means to protect the so-called freedom and independence of the people on Taiwan. With the United States holding a tight grip on Taiwan, how can the question on China's peaceful reunification be solved?

Reagan is not sincere in solving the question of trade discrimination against China. On [the] eve of his departure for China, Reagan told a group of American businessmen: The United States is China's third leading trade partner. Over 100 American firms have set up offices in China. My visit to Beijing will make things more convenient for American entrepreneurs to seek the Chinese market so that you will be on an equal footing with other competitors. This remark by Reagan reveals that Reagan, or the American Government, is carrying out a neocolonialist policy toward China by trying to gradually monopolize the Chinese market to restrain China's economic development and enable American monopolists-capitalists to reap colossal profits from our country. In other words, the United States wants to use economic means to obtain things that it failed to obtain with force. Reagan may increase his popularity through his

current visit to China, but whether or not our country really benefits thereby is a question open to doubt.

Comparison With Hitler, Tojo

OW292218 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1150 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Over last few days, it has become very clear who among the central leaders worships the Americans the most. These several persons are receiving U.S. imperialist chieftain Reagan as their closest friend, regard the United States as the most friendly nation, and praise the so-called Sino-U.S. friendship in every possible way. They have such an illusion and misconception because they fail to see that the U.S. imperialists, with huge armed forces, pose a great threat to the people of all countries in the world.

As everyone knows, Fascist Germany and militarist Japan were the anticommunist and counterrevolutionary supreme headquarters in the world in the 1930's and 1940's. At that time, the Hitler fascist clique and the Japanese militarists such as Hideki Tojo, were attempting to seek hegemony in the world, to eradicate all communists, and to suppress the people's revolutionary movements in various countries. For this reason, they started savage wars against the peoples of many countries, including our country, and caused immeasurable losses to the latter.

Today, the counterrevolutionary and anticommunist center in the world has shifted to the imperialist United States. Reagan and his gang have inherited the mangle of Hitler and Tojo. Reagan has even announced his intention of launching a crusade against communism and turning Marxism to ashes. Since Reagan took office, the U.S. imperialists have become even more fanatic in opposing the communists and revolutionary peoples of various countries and have gone all out to support reactionary regimes and counterrevolutionary forces of all hues. In Central America, the U.S. imperialists drowned in a pool of blood the people's revolutionary struggle on the small island of Grenada. They are stepping up their support for the counterrevolutionary bandit group in Nicaragua and the antipeople regime in El Salvador. In South America, the United States is supporting the fascist military dictatorship regime in Chile. In Africa, it is supporting the South African racist regime and the Angolan counterrevolutionary forces. In the Middle East, the United States has exercised bloody military intervention in Lebanon and is helping Israel in its aggression against the peoples of various Arab countries. In eastern Asia, the U.S. imperialists are accelerating the revival of Japanese militarism, supporting the South Korean dictatorship regime, opposing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, supplying arms to the Kuomintang in Taiwan, and knocking together a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul anticommunist axis.

The U.S. imperialists have always had a bitter hatred for communist countries. Shultz, Reagan's closest accomplice, has openly said that all communist countries are enemies of the United States and must be opposed. It is strange that Reagan suddenly changed his tone on the eve of his departure for China. He talked such nonsense as: communist countries should be treated in various ways. In fact, he was trying to say that there are two kinds of communists: good communists and bad communists. To put it bluntly, this U.S. imperialist

scheme has a very simple purpose, which is, to divide the communist ranks. The U.S. imperialists want to buy over or cajole some communists and make them work for the United States. In fact, their hatred for communists has not changed. We are sure of one thing and that is that Reagan will not lay down his butcher's knife and suddenly become a Buddha. Imperialism will never change its anti-communist nature. Those who idolatrously worship the Americans should realize this fact, otherwise they will face terrible consequences.

Impact of Visit Viewed

OW011941 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1150 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] During his visit to China, Reagan carefully pointed out: Together with our friends and allies, we must ensure peace in the Asian-Pacific region and resist aggression by expansionists; this is the intention of my visit.

The purpose of this statement is obvious. First, it is aimed at undermining the relations between China and the third countries, particularly the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Second, it is aimed at making China a pawn in the global strategy of imperialism.

In late May, an U.S. Consulate will be set up in Shenyang to protect the interests of the U.S. entrepreneurs in northeast China. Prior to his visit to China, Reagan had promised U.S. monopolies that his visit to China would ensure that U.S. capitalists reap much higher profits in China than any other competitors. He also called on U.S. capitalists to play a dominant role in the social economic zones in northeast China.

A principal leading comrade at the central level personally instructed the departments concerned to present expensive gifts to President and Mrs Reagan to show his appreciation of the gifts he himself received when he was visiting the United States in 1979. The gifts to President and Mrs Reagan included seven articles that were used by Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty, four of these articles went to President Reagan and three went to Mrs Reagan. In addition, President and Mrs Reagan were given other gifts: Two priceless ancient relics unearthed in Shaanxi Province. One was a gilded bronze horse of the Western Han Dynasty, while the other was a three-color glazed pottery equestrian figurine of the Tang Dynasty. President and Mrs Reagan expressed deep appreciation for the gifts.

It is not accidental that U.S. President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz more than once discussed the issue of South Korea with the Chinese leaders. Some U.S. officials also said: To harmonize the relations between the Chinese communists and South Korea is one of the major tasks in recent U.S. foreign policy. During his visit to China, Reagan was paving the road for achieving an official accord between China and South Korea. This U.S. plot is quite treacherous. It is known to all that the relations between China and the DPRK are extremely close. At the same time, the DPRK is the only friendly neighboring nation of China. However, the recent informal contacts between our government and South Korean authorities have cast a dark shadow over China-DPRK relations. The strenuous U.S. efforts to act as a go-between in harmonizing the relations between China and South Korea are aimed at undermining China-DPRK re-

lations and fomenting feelings of estrangement between China and all the socialist nations in Asia so as to isolate China. According to the opinion of those who formulate U.S. foreign policy, only by doing so will China leave the socialist world completely and side with the Western anti-Soviet and anticommunist alliance led by the United States, and later enter a military alliance with the United States.

It is precisely for this reason that either those Chinese leaders who visited the United States or those U.S. Government VIP's who visited China invariably talked about the possibility of improving relations between China and South Korea. In addition to the United States, U.S. allies such as Japan and other countries have also become persuasive politicians working for South Korea. DPRK leader Kim Il-song's recent talk against the revival of militarism in Japan was made precisely in light of the Chinese leaders' remarks that had encouraged Japan to strengthen arms expansion and war preparations, and had supported the stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea.

Comrade Hu Yaobang will soon visit the DPRK. However, we can affirmatively say this: If the Chinese Government still attaches great importance to the trifling favors bestowed on us by the United States, and continues to forsake our principles in foreign affairs and to cater to the interests of the United States, it will be impossible to enhance China-DPRK relations, no matter who goes to the DPRK.

Taiwan Issue

OW021435 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1150 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] According to press reports, the Taiwan question was discussed seriously during the Sino-U.S. talks. As a matter of fact, in the talks between Zhao Ziyang and Reagan, only 5 minutes were spent on the Taiwan question. Informed sources revealed that, prior to Reagan's visit to China, our side had granted the U.S. request that the Taiwan question not be discussed during the visit.

Reagan Greets Chiang Ching-kuo

OW021416 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1150 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] It is learned that U.S. President Reagan has written a letter to Chiang Ching-kuo, extending warm congratulations on his reelection as president of the so-called Republic of China. In the letter Reagan said that his visit to Beijing would do no harm at all to Taiwan's interests.

CSO: 4005/588

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

RADIO SPARK: REAGAN'S PRC VISIT HELPS RE-ELECTION BID

OW290510 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Comrades and young friends:

U.S. President Reagan has come to visit our country. Please listen to some of Reagan's speeches in order to enhance your understanding of him. These speeches by Reagan will enable us [to] understand his political stance.

In his speech on 27 February 1981 when British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher was visiting the United States, Reagan said: Communism will perish because it [words indistinct] in the history of mankind. In fact, if the Marxists and Leninists are unforgivable, it is because they attempt to confuse people with annoying cliches. The cliches soon make people understand exactly what they are [words indistinct].

In his speech at a commencement ceremony at Notre Dame University on 17 May 1981, U.S. President Reagan said: We don't want to waste our time on condemning communism. We regard it as a tragic and weird chapter in the history of mankind.

On the U.S. implementation of the so-called Taiwan Relations Act, Reagan said at a press conference on 16 June 1981: Communism is something that deviates from convention. It is not a normal way of life for people. We are witnessing the beginning of its collapse and end.

In his speech on 14 August 1981 on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the construction of the Berlin Wall Reagan said: The Berlin Wall is tantamount to admitting the failure of communism; it is ironclad proof of the failure of communism.

In his speech to the British Parliament during his visit to Britain on 8 June 1982, U.S. President Reagan proposed a campaign of global democracy. In his speech Reagan said: What I am describing now is a plan and a hope for the long term, the march of freedom that will leave Marxism-Leninism on the ash heap of history.

According to a XINHUA report from Washington on 10 November 1983, U.S. President Reagan discussed in an interview with Fuji Television of Japan on 7 November

U.S.-China and U.S.-USSR relations and talked glibly about so-called democracy in South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong. He wantonly vilified the communist system.

According to a XINHUA report from Washington on 5 December 1983, U.S. President Reagan claimed again on 2 December that the United States would in no way retreat from its alliance with and its friendship with the Chinese on Taiwan. Reagan said that the United States and Taiwan have been allies going all the way back to World War Two. He also said: We have said repeatedly to the government of mainland China that they should appreciate the fact that we are not going to throw aside one friend in order to make another.

Reagan failed to reaffirm the U.S. position that the government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate government of China, which was explicitly expressed in the Sino-U.S. communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and the communique of 17 August 1982. He claimed, however, that the United States and China have a very delicate problem and that is the status of Taiwan.

He said: We have stated clearly that while continuing and trying to strengthen this friendship and relationship with the People's Republic of China on the mainland, we will never abandon our alliance and friendship with the Chinese people on Taiwan.

In a speech at Eureka College in Illinois, his alma mater, U.S. President Reagan said about a principle of U.S. foreign policy: We have clearly stated that the ethics of our foreign policy centers at the [word indistinct] between democracy and communism. He also said that as far as we are concerned, the freedom of mankind is the primary principle, not a bargaining point in a deal. This ethical basis will be betrayed if we do not openly and clearly expound the differences between totalitarianism and democracy.

Comrades: These speeches by U.S. President Reagan fully show his anticommunist and anti-China political stance.

Now what benefit can the party and country gain from Reagan's visit and the political deals made between him and those in power headed by Deng Xiaoping? As is known, the Deng-Hu-Zhao Clique's welcome for Reagan is for the benefit for the ruling cliques of both China and the United States. Reagan has regarded his China visit as an important move in his bid for reelection, while the Deng Xiaoping clique has sought support for its political position and capitalist line from the bourgeoisie in the United States in an attempt to consolidate its ruling base with a foreign power.

Though U.S. President Reagan's visit to Beijing has, as did Deng Xiaoping's and Zhao Ziyang's visits to Washington, created a big fanfare, it cannot produce any substantial result. The diplomatic language about strengthening friendship is merely empty talk.

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BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

RADIO SPARK RAPS DENG CLIQUE'S WELCOME FOR REAGAN

OW011001 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Comrades! Young fighters!

U.S. President Reagan recently arrived to visit our country and hold talks with our party and state leaders. What kind of political deals will the Chinese and American leading cliques make?

According to a XINHUA dispatch from Washington, on the eve of his visit to China, U.S. President Reagan gave an interview to XINHUA correspondents in which he talked about his visit to China and Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States early this year. Reagan tried to describe the exchange of visits between the Chinese and U.S. leaders as something normal in relations between the two countries. But there nevertheless exist some differences between them.

Speaking about the Taiwan problem, Reagan said that the problem between the PRC and Taiwan is one to be settled by the Chinese themselves. The United States will do nothing to intervene and will not apply pressure on one side or the other. Reagan reiterated that the U.S. relationship with Taiwan is unofficial, but added that the United States will not give up old friends to order to make new ones. Reagan also expressed the hope that some bilateral trade agreements will be concluded during his visit to China and that the United States will be able to enter into various kinds of cooperation with the PRC in a number of areas of its drive for industrial modernization.

This statement by Reagan on where he stands indicates that he will not touch on the issue of China's reunification during his current visit while emphasizing his desire to maintain what he describes as a relationship between old friends between the United States and Taiwan. Thus it seems that the Sino-American talks will be limited to economic and trade matters. Reagan has made it very clear that he comes to China as a salesman. In otherwords, Reagan will take advantage of China's policy of opening to the outside world to peddle the bourgeois idea of democracy in China. He will try to bring about a change in China's socialist course through investments and technological exchanges. He will try to turn China into a supplier of raw materials and labor and into a commodity market, causing China to sink once again into the (?tragic state) of a semicolonony.

In a 17 April report intended for foreign consumption, XINHUA noted that direct U.S. investments in China are rising and that the visit to be made by President Reagan is expected to lead to further increases. According to XINHUA, by the end of 1983, U.S. corporations had invested U.S.\$676 million in 21 joint ventures in China, accounting for 11 percent of the 188 Chinese-foreign joint investment projects.

At present, the United States is constantly increasing its direct investment in China and U.S. monopoly capital is finding inroads into still more enterprises in China. The so-called Sino-American cooperation plan mainly covers machinery, motor vehicles, textiles, (?industrial and commercial services), tourism, medicine, public health and publishing.

Comrades, foreign monopoly capital is continuously pouring into our country. In addition to direct investments, there have also been huge amounts of loans. Between 1979 and (?1982) we borrowed U.S.\$1.32 billion from Japan. When he visited China not long ago, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone announced that Japan would extend more loans amounting to as much as U.S.\$2.08 billion to China in the next (?7) years. In its issue of December last year the Chinese magazine JINRONG ZAZHI published figures on China's foreign debts. By the end of September 1983, China's foreign debt had reached U.S.\$3 billion. According to the foreign press, the amount of foreign debts made public by China itself is from 1 to 2 billion U.S. dollars less than estimated by other countries. This is because the \$3 billion foreign debt figure does not include the short-term loans China has obtained from the international financial market. The foreign press also reports that China's principal creditors are the IMF, the World Bank and Japan. In other words, Japan and the United States are China's principal creditors. It is no small wonder therefore that the faction in power led by Deng Xiaoping has accorded ceremonious welcomes and grand receptions to Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and U.S. President Reagan; it is taking no chance of being blamed for being a careless host.

Comrades, through its open-door policy, the Deng-Hu-Zhao clique is getting investments and loans from foreign monopoly capital. When they themselves are taking the lead in putting money above everything else, how can they criticize cadres and the masses for doing the same as they do in the course of ideological and political work? When they themselves are taking the lead in welcoming the leading clique of imperialism, capitalism and reaction, academic specialists and other bourgeois figures to constantly peddle their bourgeois spiritual civilization and material civilization in China, how can they criticize bourgeois liberalists trends and call for the elimination of spiritual pollution in the course of party rectification? When they themselves are begging for economic aid from capitalist countries, learning management and operational methods from capitalist enterprises and restoring many private capital enterprises, how can they criticize cadres and the masses for doubting the superiority of the socialist system?

Comrades, everything is determined by whether or not the political line is correct. The Deng Xiaoping line at present is not only a revisionist line; it has turned into one favoring the capitalist road and national betrayal. We, the broad masses of youths and fighters, confronted by this situation, must resolutely wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the counterrevolutionary line of Deng Xiaoping.

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA YI ON JAPANESE ARMS SALES TO IRAN

OW250835 (Clandestine) BA YI RADIO in Mandarin to China 1150 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Not long ago the Japanese Navy acquired its first modern missile submarine. Many similar submarines will be built in the near future. To protect sea lanes within 1,000 nautical miles off the coast of Japan, the Japanese militarist armed forces are undergoing a large-scale modernization program which includes the building of modern surface vessels and submarines for the navy.

Meanwhile the U.S. imperialist have used every possible means to turn Japan into a military power. Among the 15 U.S. allies today, Japan ranks sixth in the number of airplanes, fifth in the number of submarines, and fourth in the total tonnage of warships. At the instruction of the Nakasone administration, Japan's Mitsubishi corporation is currently engaged in designing and building a new-type modern fighter known as the FSX fighter. This airplane will be able to evade the enemy's radar detection and penetrate into the enemy's interior without being discovered. According to plans, the Japanese Self-Defense Air Force will soon have over 100 such airplanes.

The Japanese authorities also continue to violate the provisions of the Japanese law on controlling military cooperation and arms transactions with foreign countries. Everybody knows that sales of arms to belligerent states are strictly forbidden under Japanese law. With vicious intent, however, the Japanese have been using our government as a middleman in selling Japanese-made transport planes and radar equipment to Iran. By doing so they want to kill several birds with one stone. In addition to adding fuel to the Iran-Iraq war, and thereby increasing their influence in the Persian Gulf, the Japanese also want to reap a windfall from arms sales, involve our country in their criminal acts, and force our country to get closer to the West. Many Japanese experts who have visited our economic zones have pointed out: Sometimes we feel we are not in a socialist country. It seems that the CPC [ZHONG CONG] has changed its slogan of building a socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics into one of building a socialism with distinctive capitalist characteristics.

CSO: 4005/588

DENG TRIES TO EQUATE HONG KONG, TAIWAN ISSUES

OW080839 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 7 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] There is a Chinese saying that a short man is likely to be full of tricks. That applies to Teng Hsiao-ping admirably. Stonewalled by President Ronald Reagan over the so-called Taiwan question during Reagan's recent visit to Peking, [as heard] the diminutive Sichuanese set up a trap for the United States to walk into. First, Teng said: Taiwan will be allowed to keep its present relations with the United States and Japan if Taipei accepts Peking's sovereignty. Secondly, Teng added: The Hong Kong formula will be used to solve the Taiwan problem. The most important part of Teng's proposal to President Reagan is that the United States help find the way to solve the so-called Taiwan question. In Peking's previous peace overtures, Peking did not say that Taipei would be permitted to maintain its present ties with the United States and Japan, and has no intention to be so generous. Teng made the promise primarily for the purpose of softening the U.S. stand regarding arms sales to the Republic of China [ROC] and luring Washington into applying pressure on Taipei for entering into talks with Peking. But Teng's lie is so crude that even a child can puncture it. Peking has been ferociously attacking the United States for its present ties with the ROC. One may ask how Peking could be so generous as to withdraw its objection after the communist flag is hoisted in Taiwan.

As to the application of the so-called Hong Kong formula, Teng was trying to downgrade the ROC to that of foreign colony and pave the way for pressuring the United States into entering into talks with Peking over the so-called return of Taiwan after the Hong Kong issue is settled. In doing so, Teng was also trying to cast the United States as a foreign power occupying Chinese territory, the role played by Britain in Hong Kong. That, of course, is absurd. Unlike Hong Kong, Taiwan is governed by a legally constituted Chinese government, which is supported not only by the people in Taiwan, but also by the majority of Overseas Chinese and probably most of the Chinese on the mainland. By inviting the United States to help solve the so-called Taiwan problem, Teng contradicted Peking's stand that it is a domestic problem that admits no foreign interfering. However, Teng deliberately took the step in the hope of persuading the United States to press the ROC into accepting Peking's terms for peaceful unification. Once the United States accepted its suggestion, Peking would have gone a long way toward demolishing the last obstacle to the conquest of free China, that is, the Taiwan Relations Act.

BRIEFS

WELCOME HONG KONG CHINESE--Taipei, 17 May (CNA)--The control Yuan said Wednesday that the government here should take steps to facilitate Hong Kong Chinese who wish to come to Taiwan before 1997. In a resolution adopted by the Yuan's Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee, the nation's highest watchdog body said the government should map out countermeasures against the united front warfare launched by the Peiping regime and work out procedures to allow Hong Kong Chinese to come to Taiwan to make investments or take up residence here. The resolution referred to the remarks made by British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe on 20 April that the British Government would play a lame duck role in the transitional period before its abandonment of its sovereign rights over Hong Kong in 1997. [Text] [OW170419 Taipei CNA in English 0306 GMT 17 May 84]

CSO: 4000/362

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